UNDER THE FIRM OF A. G. HODGES & CO To whom all communications for the paper, or on busi ness, should be addressed, post paid, to receive at tention.

A. G. HODGES & CO., STATE PRINTERS.

For the Convention, per copy, Three copies will be furnished for Eight copies will be furnished for Payment invariably in Advance. To any person who who will send us TEN SUBSCRI-BERS, and remit us TWENTY DOLLARS, we will give a copy of the baily Commonwealth, gratis.

PROSPECTUS

FOR PUBLISHING AT THE CAPITAL OF THE STATE, THE PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES

CONVENTION OF KENTUCKY,

To be held at Frankfort, on the first Monday in Octobe next, to adopt a New Constitution for the State. THE following resolution has been adopted by the Legislature, and approved by the Governor, viz:

" Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That Johe W. Finnell and William Tanner, be and they are hereby authorized to procure the services of a corps of competent and faithful Reporters to report the Proceedings and Debates of the Convention, called to modify, amend, or re-adopt the Constitution of Kentucky: Provided, That the contract, be printed on superior paper, and with new and beauti-

Under the sanction of this authority, the services of the most competent Stenographers to be procured in th Union, will be secured, to report in full the PROCEED INGS and DEBATES of the Convention to meet a

The Reports will be more full and accurate, it is belie ed, than those of any similar body, the proceedings of which now constitute part of the history of the constitutional science of our great confederacy. For, besides having the official sanction of the Convention, and the supervision of the legislative agents named in the reso lution above, they will first be published in a cheap daily edition, and if any inaccuracies should occur in this, they will be discovered and corrected before the matter of the Reports is transferred to the book form in which they are now proposed to be published

THE progress of Constitutional reform in the United States is not one of the least interesting features of our national prosperity, as it shows the growth of the public mind in the appreciation of the science of government, and has kept up with the increase of population, of power, and of glory.

Our own State Constitution, now entering on the advance I age of half a century, in the vigor of its maturity, was amongst the best of its day, as the hardy and enlightened men who formed it were in advance of their compeers of other States in practical knowledge of re-publican government. But it has now grown old, and the people have, by an overwhelming majority, resolved that it shall be subjected to the ordeal of a thorough revision. That this duty will be well and faithfully performed, we have the surest guarantee in the strong minds, sturdy wills and general intelligence of our peo ple, which will cause them to select delegates possessing the highest order of talents, and the best acquirements, for the important duty assigned them.

From the distinguished character of Kentucky States men at home and abroad, for eloquence, patriotism and judgment, the Debates in the Convention are expected to evoke the purest principles in the science of government, and to be characterised by a dignity of manner and elegance of style which will commend them to the Ifterary taste, and general interest of all classes of our fellow citizens. But the greatest value which will at fellow citizens. But the greatest value which will at tach to this proposed authentic history of the Convention, and that which will most commend it to the public patronage, will be its capacity to show to the people and to posterity, the process and reasons which led to the adoption of the organic law of the State, and to declare to them, in clear and unmistakable language, House. e principles upon which each provision stands-the which every stone of the political edifice was laid.

In 1787. Mr. Madison foresaw with the ken of a reasons, objects and opinions of the enlightened body which formed the Constitution of the United States, to enable them to see by what process of reasoning the new system of government adopted by them, received its eculiar structure and organization. Congress paid for Patent Improved and Ventilated his comparative meagre, but accurate and interesting re ports, in manuscript, thirty thousand dollars, and the people in every State and in almost every town and county in the Union, sought to secure copies at a high price. It is true that Convention was forming a CHART-ER OF LIBERTY for a NATION; and when the work of their hands has withstood the scrutiny of mind, and defied the vicissitudes of time for nearly three-quarters of a century, the interest attached to their proceedings, is greater than can be claimed for any other produc tion of the genius or intellect of man.

It is here proposed to do for Kentucky the work which Mr. Madison performed for a Nation, and the pre diction is ventured, that fifty years will find the histor of the Convention in Kentucky, to possess scarcely less REFRIGERATORS, interest than that of the conscript fathers of 1787.

Coffer for sale a large stock of EASTERN and WESTERN PAPER, PRINTERS and ENGRAV-WESTERN PAPER, PRINTERS and ENGRAVE ERS'CARDS, &c. &c., embracing the best assortment to be found in the West, and adapted to the use of Jop Printers and Prelimers, Book Binders, Groczes, Dux Goods Dealers, Contrey Merchants, Druggists, Confectioners, and manufacturers of all kinds requiring Pages.

We will sell as low as like articles can be sold by re-

We will sell as low as like articles can be soid by respectable lealers.

Post Office Envelope Paper always on hand, of the same quality as furnished by us on contracts, to several of the principal offices in the West and South.

Rags hought at all times at the highest market price for Cash or Paper BUTLER & BROTHER, 215 Main st. between 5th and 6th.

Cincinnati, Ohio, April 11, 1848-809-1y

References-Proprietors of the Gazette, Chronicle, Atlas, Enquirer and Volks Blatt newspapers, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Removal.

THE POST OFFICE has been removed to the S. E. corner of Broadway and Lewis streets, in the building occupied by B. P. Johnson.

B. F. JOHNSON, P. M. Frankfort, August 7, 1849-878-tf

For Sale. A SPRIGHTLY negro girl, about 9 or 10 years old. Enquire at this office. August 14, 1849-879-11

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, OCTOBER 6, 1849.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING A. G. HODGES, T. J. TODD & J. W. FINNELL THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH, During the Session of the Convention, called to modify, amend, or re-adopt the Constitu-

tion of Kentucky. THE present General Assembly of Kentucky having appointed John W. Finnell, the editor of "The Frankfort Commonwealth," in conjunction with Wm. Tanner, Esq., to secure the services of a corps of competent and faithful Reporters to report the Proceedings of the Convention, which will assemble at the Capital 00 in Frankfort on the first Monday in October next (which reports will be published in book form.) the undersigned have determined to issue their paper daily, on an extra imperial sheet, during the Session of the Convention, in which they will publish, preparatory to their appearance in book form, the OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE DE-BATES, as prepared by the Reporters to the Conven-

Having the fullest assurance that the most skilful and npetent Reporters will be employed, they pledge themselves that the reports will be full, fair and accurate-not a mere synopsis or skeleton of the Debates, but the substance, and, as far as practicable, the precise language of the debaters will be reported and published. It is unnecessary to say anything of the value of such a daily publication—that will be fully appreciated by all who feel interested in the matters connected with the re-modeling or re-construction of the Organic Law of the Commonwealth. The Daily Commonwealth will ena ble its patrons to watch, day by day, the progress of the business of the Convention; and will furnish them the reasons urged for and against the adoption of the various amendments proposed to the Constitution. It will when made with the Reporters, shall be submitted to. and approved by the Governor of the Commonwealth."

the Debates, the current news of the day.

The !	Daily		nonw			the	Co	nven	tion	1,"]	er
	copy		-	-						82	50
Three	copie	es wil	be fu	rnishe	d fo	r				6	00
	copie										
-	any	AYME									

BERS, and remit us TWENTY DOLLARS, we will give a copy of the Daily Commonwealth, gratis. We will give a copy of the Debates, in book form. mely bound, to any one who will send us FIF-TEEN SUBSCRIBERS, and remit us THIRTY DOL-A. G. HODGES & CO. LARS. Frankfort, Ky., February 12, 1849.

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

HENRY GILTNER RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has completed his large new stable opposite the Mansion House, and is ready to furnish all who may favor him with a call, with first rate Riding Horses, Buggies and Hacks, on the most reasonable terms

reasonable terms.

The has lately purchased a fine new six passenger Coach, which can be had at all hours of the day or night, with a careful driver.

Horses gaited, pricked, nicked, &c. on very moderate

Horses kept by the day, week, month or year. A portion of the public patronage is respectfully solici-

Frankfort, Sept. 23, 1845-676-tf

Fair Warning.

WE have now been doing business in Frankfort for nearly three years, and in the mean time have been very indulgent to those who purchase LUMBER from us. We now NEED MONEY, which we MUST HAVE, and we hereby give fair warning to all those who know themselves to be indebted to us, to come for ward and settle up, or else we will be compelled to place our accounts in the hands of the proper officers for collection. We hope this Warning will not be disregarded, as we mean what we say. "A word to the wise," &c.

SCOTT & HARBESON.

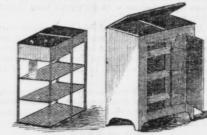
P. S.—All those who wish to purchase LIMBER. P. S.—All those who wish to purchase LUMBER, are hereby actified that we are selling at very reduced prices, for CASH. Sail and see. S. & H. Frankfort, March 27, 1849.—859-tf

Fifty-Four Town Lots for Sale.

the principles upon which each provision stands—the motives which governed the builders of the arch of their civil and religious liberties; in fact, the mode in which every stone of the political edifice was laid.

In 1787. Mr. Madison foresaw with the ken of a prophet, that after generations would seek with the natural avidity of curious and inquiring minds, for the Frankfort, Ky . September 19, 1848-832-tf.

SCOTT'S



ON A NEW PRINCIPLE!!

interest than that of the conscript fathers of 1787.

By securing a copy of these Debates, every man will have the arguments and reasons before him, to guide him to an intelligent decision when the new Constitution shall be submitted to his approval; and thus, whether good or bad, he can act upon it as a discriminating judgment will dictate. Hence, we rely with confidence on the intelligence and liberality of our fellow-citizens to extend to the proposed work, a patronage commensurate with its importance and its intrinsic value.

A. G. HODGES & CO.

WILLIAM TANNER.

CONDITIONS.

If the work shall not exceed six hundred pages, it will be furnished, well bound, for THREE DOLLARS per copy, and at the rate of Fifty Cents per hundred additional pages.

I] All Editors and Publishers of Newspapers, or Periodicals in Kentucky, who will publish the foregoing, once or twice a month, shall be furnished with the Debates well bound.

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

WESTERN PAPER PRINTERS and ENGRAY.

Refer to Gov. Letcher, Dr. Phythian and John Watsurders and reasons before him, to guide him to a little the increase of the same throughout the whole apparatus, which is double, thereby causing its refrigerating influence to be the same throughout the whole apparatus. The water, as it melts from the fect of all hot air, keeping them almost at freezing point, and giving the purchaser the better, has been applied to them. Owing to their speculiar, has delively from the ice, is confined withing the treet in a data she level, from the fect of all hot air, keeping them almost at freezing point, and giving the purchaser the better, has been applied to them. Owing to their speculiation, different from those used in any other Refrigerator, he will not must or injure the things placed in them. Owing to their speculiation, different from those used in any other Refrigerator herefore on the fire and is a disci

ed, are in the possession of the subscriber. Refer to Gov. Letcher, Dr. Phythian and John Wat-Persons wishing this article will please call at June 5, 1849-869-tf TODD & CRITTENDEN'S.

To Millers and Mill Owners.

I. ROBERTS, Millwright and Engineer, will attend to building and repairing of Mills, propelled by either water or steam, on the most improved plans. All work warragted to give entire satisfaction. Charges moderate. Apply to ges moderate. Apply to
T. L. ROBERTS, Frankfort, Ky.

Doxon & GRAHAM, Frankfort. Addison Marshall, steamer Sea Gull. Capt. W. George, Woodford county. June 26, 1849-872-3m*

4,000 Packages Boots and Shoes.

B. F. BAKER & CO. 456 MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY., WOULD inform their friends and the public that they are now in receipt of their FALL STOCK, which is the largest and best they have ever offered. Having a house in Boston, and being largely engaged in manufacturing, they are prepared to offer great inducements to Western and Southern dealers, as their goods are manufactured expressly to meet wants of this market. All orders addressed to them here or to 73 Pearl street, Boston, will meet with prompt attention

Sept 4, 1849-882-91 \$3—(ch. Jour.)

LIFE INSURANCE.

AN ACT to amend the Charter of the Nautilus Insurance Company, in the City of New York. Passed April 5th, 1849.

Sec. 1. The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows. The Nautilus Insurance Company shall hereafter be known as the New York Life Insurance Company shall be confined to insurance on lives, and it may make all and every insurance appertaining to life, and receive and execute trusts, make endowments, and grant and purchase annuities.

SEC. 3. At the election for Trustees, each insured mem-SEC. 3. At the election for Trustees, each insured member for any sum paid in or secured as a premium of insurance to said Company during the year preceding such election. Shall have one vote, either in person, or by proxy, duly signed by the person effecting such insurance; and every person holding a certificate or certificates or the Company, (not discharged by payment of losses), to the amount of one hundred dollars, shall also be entitled to one vote, and for every additional hundred dollars, one vote, in the same manner.

Sec. 4. When the actual capital of such Company liable for the payment of losses shall amount to the sum of

one vote, in the same manner.

SEC. 4. When the actual capital of such Company liable for the payment of losses shall amount to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, the notes given for premiums in advance. may be given up to be cancelled.

SEC. 5. The officers of this Company, within one month subsequent to the first day of January, in each year, shall cause an estimate to be made of the profits, and true state of the affairs of the said Company, as near as may be, for the preceding year; and all such dividends as may be declared by the Trustees, shall be placed to the credit of the persons entitled thereto on the books of the Company, and each person so entitled may receive a certificate therefor. No certificate, however, shall be issued for any sum less than ten dollars. Such dividend certificates to contain a proviso that the amount named therein is liable for any loss by said Company. The Trustees may, at their discretion, declare or pay interest on such certificates at a rate not exceeding six per cent, per annum; but no dividend shall ever be declared and payable, impairing the capital or accumulation of said Company.

Sec. 6. The statement required to be made by the act.

payable, impairing the capital or accumulation of said Company.

SEC. 6. The statement required to be made by the act amending the charter of said Company, passed April 18, 1843, shall hereafter be made within thirty days after the first day of January in each year.

SEC. 7. The change of name of the corporation shall not prejudice the rights of any person, dealer or assured, but suits may be sustained by or against the Company in its present corporate name on any former policy or liability; and any act or contract of the Company under the charter hereby amended, not inconsistent with the provisions hereof, shall be adjudged valid between all parties, and all provisions of the charter hereby amended not inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT.

During the year ending April 16th, 1849, 1,821 policies ave been issued.
Premiums during the same period amounted to DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid for salaries, fees to Physicians and Trustees, Clerk Amount paid for re-insurances, Advertising, Office ient, Print ing, Stationery, Furniture, In-terest on guarantee capital, \$7,761 45 Amount paid to Agents, for Commissions, State Taxes, Medical Examinations, Ex-

13,384 00 \$24,384 68 Losses by Death, less discounts

for payments in advance of the 60 days - 39,949 59 Nett Balances of Premiums for the year, . ASSETS.

Cash on hand,
United States and New York State Stocks,
Bonds and Mortgages,
Notes received for 40 per cent, of premium
on Life Policies,
Premiums on Policies in the hands of Agents,
Policies on hand not yet delivered, and quarterly payments on first year's premiums.
Amount of Premiums charged against subscribers'notes due May 4, 1849,
Suspense account,

addition to which, the Company holds subscription notes, the remainder of guar-antee capital unused by premiums,

Amount liable for losses -\$205,089 34 Number of New Policies Issued.

Amount of Premiums, first year, do do second year,
do do third year,
do do fourth year, remiums for four years, rom which deduct amount of disburse-ments for four years,

Balance of premiums above disbursements, \$165,937 69 The Board of Trustees have disoursements, \$163,937 or bidend of Farty per cent, on the amount of Premium on policies that have run for twelve months, and in propertion for shorter periods of time to be credited on the books of the Company, and for which certificates will be issued, in accordance with the charter.

They have likewise declared an interest of Six per cent, on the amount of previous dividends, payable in cash, MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

SPENCER S. BENEDICT, Vice President

Age.	One	Year.	Seven Y	ears.	For Life
15		77		88	1 56
20		91		95	1 77
25	1	00	1	12	2 04
30	1	31	1	36	2°36
35	1	35	1	53	2 95
40	1	69	1 1	83	3 20
45	1	91	1 !	96	3 73
50	1	96	21	09	4 60
55	2	32	3 9	21	5 74
60	3	35	4 !	91	7 00

For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to \$50-a note for 40 per cent with interest at 6 per cent.—without guaranty, may be received in part payment, or it may be paid in cash, in which case it is expected, should the party survive to make 13 annual payments, leaving the dividends to accumulate—the policy will be fully paid for, and the accumulation ultimately added to the policy.

All its profits accrue to the credit of the dealers, and are divided annually among them, whether the policy are divided annually among them, whether the policy be issued for a limited period or for the whole term of life, a feature unknown in the charter of any other Mutual Life Insurance Company in corporated by this State. For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the office of the Company, or any of its Agencies. The undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company, is prepared to take risks on Lives as low as any office in the East or West.

The Applications from the country (nost paid) will be are divided annually among them, whether the po

PApplications from the country (post paid) will be promptly attended to.

Thoses adjusted in this town without delay.

Definition of the Frankfort Branch Bank.
H. WINGATE, Agent. Dr. Lewis Sneed, Medical Examiner. Frankfort, Ky., June 15, 1849.



CHARTERED IN 1836. CAPITAL -- \$300,000.

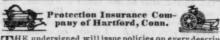
WILL insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. against loss or damage by fire, in town or country. Steam and Keel boats, and their cargoes, against the damages of river navigation.

If The lives of Slaves are also insured by this Company.

H. I. TODD, Agent.

Office at Todd & Crittenden's Counting Room.

May 22, 1849—867-tf



THE undersigned will issue policies on every description of Buildings and Goods, Wares and Merchandize, contained therein, against loss or damage by Fire, and on the cargoes of Steam Boats, against the perils of the river, and on the cargoes of vessels against perils of the sea and lakes, on the most favorable terms.

OIL PASTE BLACKING, WRITING INK,

WE invite the attention of Merchants in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and other Western States, to the articles manulactured by us for eight years past, viz: Oil Faste Blacking, Writing Ink, and Nerve and Bone Liniment. We have this Spring made a further reduction in our prices, and as the quality of the Blacking is equal to Mason's or any other in the country, dealers will find it to their interest to give us their orders, or when ordering such articles from their friends in Louisville, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, to specify those of our manufacture.

our manufacture.

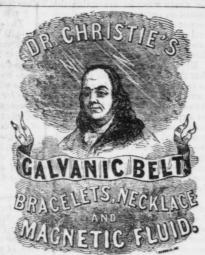
We have supplied many of the largest Wholesale alers, in all the large Western cities, for several years, I have no doubt the quality will be approved by all chasers on fair trial.

BUTLER & BROTHER,
215 Main st. between 5th and 6th.
Cincinnati, Ohio, April 11, 1848-809-1y References—Geo. H. Bates & Co.; C. S. Burdsal; Jas. Johnston & Co.; T. H. Minor & Co.; Tyler. Davidson & Co.; Clark & Booth, Cincinnati, Ohio; Rupert, Lindenberger & Co., Louistille, Ky.; and Joseph Charless, St. Louis, Mo.

FARM FOR SALE.

WILL sell my farm on the Kentucky river, about two miles from Frankfort; it contains about SIX HUNDRED AND THIRTY ACRES, and is well adapted for a Stock Farm. Persons wishing to surcease will be able to get a bargain. Purchasers are invited to call and examine for themselves. TERMS—One fourth in four months, and the balance in one, two and three years, negotiable paper.

Frankfort, Sept. 5, 1848—830-tf. THO. S. PAGE.



FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL NERVOUS DISEASES,

A RISING from an impaired, weakened or unhealthy state of the Nervous or Vital System.

The astonishing and unprecedented results which have been achieved by this new and wonderful discovery of the mysterious noward of th of the mysterious powers of Galvanism and Magnetism has induced the proprietor to extend the knowledge of its virtues, and that thousands who are now suffering beyond the reach of relief, may become partakers of its acknowledged benefits and be restored to the enjoyment of health and happiness.

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Belt

9.369 28
84.335 00
Has been pronounced by many distinguished Physicians both in Europe and the United States, to be the most validable Medical discovery of the age. It is a beautiful instance of Art aiding Science to produce the highest beneficial results, and it is believed that few inventions are consistent and several and several produces for 45,701 82 in their results.

It is used with perfect and certain success in all cases of have ever been so perfected and so entirely successfu

GENERAL DEBILITY

GENERAL DEBINATION OF THE STREET OF T

DYSPEPSIA,
Tremors, Stiffness of Joints, Palpitation of the Heart,
Apoplexy, Neuralgia, Pains in the Chest or Side.

Liver Complaint, Diseases of the Kidneys, Spinal Complaint, and Curva ture of the Spine, Hip Complaint, Spasms, and all NERVOUS DISEASES

arises from one simple cause--A Derangement of the Nervous System. A Derangement of the Nervous System.

No drug has, or can have, any effect on them, except to increase the disease, for drugs but weaken the system; while under the strengthening, life giving, vitalizing influence of Galvanism, health succeeds disease, and the patient is restored to bloom and vigor solely by the outward application of Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVAN IC BELT.

The peculiarity and great beauty of Christic's Galvanic Magnetic curatives, consist in the fact that they cure disease by outward application, instead of the usual mode of drugging and physicing the patient till exhausted nature sinks under the infliction

THEY STRENGTHEN THE WHOLE SYSTEM,

GALVANISM. eir introduction into the United States,

including children, and ladies of all classes, have been recipients of their benefits. To illustrate its use—suppose the case of a person afflicted with that bane of civilization—DYSPEPSIA. In ordinary cases, stimulants are taken, which by their action on the nerves and muscles of the stomach, afford temporary relief, but which leave the patient in a lower state, and with injured faculttes, after the action thus excited has ceased.—Now, compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the GALVANIC BELT. Take a Dyspeptic sufferer, even in the worse symptoms of an attack, and simply tie the Belt around the body, using the Magnetic Fluid as directed. In a short period the insensible perspiration will act on the positive element of the belt, thereby causing a Galvanic circulation which will pass to the negative, and thence back again to the positive, thus keeping a continuous Galvanic circulation throughout the system. Thus the most severe cases of DVS-PEPSIA are PERMANENT LY CURED. A FEW DAYS IS OFTEN AMPLY SUFFICIENTTO ERADICATE THE DISEASE OF YEARS. 30,000 PERSONS,

During the past three years these remarkable cura tives have never failed, when used according to the FULL AND PLAIN DIRECTIONS

which accompany them. It is absolutely impossible that they can do the slightest harm.

No inconvenience whatever attends their use, and they may be worn by the most delicate with the most perfect ease and safety. In fact, the sensation attending their use is highly pleasurable.

The Galvanic Belt.
The Galvanic Necklace,
The Galvanic Bracelets,
The Magnetic Fluid,
Aurton—Beware of spurious imitatio CAUTION—Beware of spurious imitations.
All business communications should be addressed to
A. H. CHRISTIE, M. D., 192 Broadway, N. York.
For Sale in Frankfort, Ky, by
DR. W. L. CRUTCHER,
Jan. 27, 1849-851-2am19m Jan. 27, 1849-851-2am12m

GENERAL AGENCY

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY,

OR the sale, either at public or private, of Real or
Personal Property, such as Houses and Lots, Lands,
Negroes, &c. We will also give strict attention to renting houses, hiring servants and procuring situations in
any kind of business for those wishing employment, and
all such other agencies as may be intrusted to our care
and management. and management.

I.F All communications, post paid, will receive prompt attention.

A. G. TAYLOR, & CO.,

At the Auction Store. St. Clair Street.

Frankfort, Sept. 4, 1849-882-1f

Dissolution.

THE Partnership of R. C. SLEELE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. H. P. NEWELL having purchased the interest of R. C. Steele, will continue the business at the same place.

The business of the firm will be settled by H. P. New-like at the same place. H. P. NEWELL, R. C. STEELE & CO.

Sept. 1, 1849.-882-tf.

T. & W. M. O. SMITH, LEXINGTON, KY T. P. SMITH, PARIS, KY. COUNSELLORS AND ATTORNIES AT LAW, WILL attend to any business confided to them in the Courts of Fayette and Scott. They will also continue to practice in Bourbon and Harrison, and Court of Appeals, as heretofore.

Collections attended to in any of the counties adjoining Fayette.

The M. O. Smith, has removed to Lexington, and taken an Office over the Lexington Insurance Office, and next door to M. C. Johnson, Esq.

Sept. 4. 1849-552-tf

Book Binding.

A. C. KEENON informs his triends and former customers, that having regained his health, he has purchased back from A. G. Hodges the Bindery sold to him in November last, and will give his solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

tended to the establishment.

IT CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS, ruled to any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper.

IP BLANK BOOKS, of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms ctured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

Fig. Bindery at the old stand, over Harlan's Law
ffice.

Frankfort, July 31, 1847-773-tf.

DENTAL SURGERY,

BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D. H Is operations on the Teeth will be directed by a scientific knowledge, both of Surgery and Medicine; this being the only safe guide to uniform success. From this he is enabled to operate with far less pain to the patient, void of danger. All work warranted, the workmanship will show for itself. Calls will be thankfully received. Office hours from 7 o'clock until 8.

It Foffice, corner of Main and Ann streets, Frankfort, Kentucky.

E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D. Frankfort, July 18, 1848—823—by.

Dr. Ben. Hensley, Jr.,

WILL practice medicine in Frankfort and the adjacent country. Office on the South side of Main street, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. Phythian.

Through the various charitable institutions of a large city, to one of which, (Philadelphia Hospital, Blockley,) he was appointed a "Resident Surgeon." Dr. H. amassed a fund of practical information that, otherwise, would have required years with an ordinary practice. March 24, 1846—702-tí

DOCTOR ALEX. M. BLANTON,
Determined to make Frankfort his permanent
residence offers his services to the public. Office
on St. Clair street, opposite the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

July 6, 1847—769-tf.

DOCTOR W. T. PRICE.

W ILL give his undivided attention to the practice of Medicine in Frankfort and its vicinity. Residence and office on Main Street, one door below James Burnes! Grocery Store. June 1, 1848—by

DR. BEN. MONROE

TENDERS his services to the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, in the practice of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetries, and hopes by skill and industry in his profession to merit a portion of their patronage. Office on St. Clair street.

Nov. 7, 1848. Lysander Hord, ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY,

WILL practice Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, General Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to His office is on St. Clais street, near the bridge, where he may generally be found. Frankfort, April 1, 1849—599-tf

Major & Richmond, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY,

WILL Practice in all the various Courts held in Frankfort, and give their prompt attention to any business that may be confided to their care, either in Frankfort or any other part of the State.

Office on Main Street, opposite the Mansion House.

To FOCK C. RICHMOND, is also Commissioner of Deeds, See, for the States of Virginia Only See. Deed & &c., for the States of Virginia, Ohio, &c. &c. Franklort, March 6, 1849.—856tf

Ketchum & Headington, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Office in Gazette Building, Main-street, between
3d and 4th streets. 3d and 4th streets.

Refer to—Thomas N. Lindsey, Esq., Wm. D. Reed, Esq., Hon. A. K. Woolley, Lexington, Ky. M. C. Johnson, Esq. Lexington, Ky. If fMr. KETCHUM will go to Texas about the 1st of October next, and will attend to the collection of debts, and the recovery and locating of lands. Cincinnati, March 13, 1849.—857-1y

R. P. LETCHER. T. D TILFORD.

Letcher & Tilford. ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY. WILL attend jointly to business confided to them, in the different Courts holding their sessions in Frankfort, and the counties adjoining.

Jipoffice on the West side of St. Clair street.
Frankfort, April 1, 1849—704-tf

C. S. Morehead & W. D. Reed, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY. WILL practice Law in co-partnership, in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, General Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. W. D. Reed will regularly practice in the Washington, Henry, and Owen Circuit Office West side St. Clairstreet, and at all times open

Frankfort, April 1, 1849-599-tf

T. N. Lindsey, attorney at law, frankfort, ky., WILL Practice Law in all the Courts held in Frank-fort and the adjoining Counties. His Office is in the Old Bank Building—Entrance on St. Clair street. Frankfort, Feb. 25, 1849.--751 tf

V. & J. A. Monroe,

Attorneys at Law, Frankfort, Kentucky. WILL practice in the counties of Owen, Scott, Hen ry, Anderson and Shelby, and in all the Courts in

I Poffice on St. Clair Street, next door to Keenon's Book Bindery. JOHN A. MONROE, Commissioner for the States of Indiana, Ohio, Missouri, Toof Indiana, Ohio, Missouri, Tennessee, Mississippi, Lou-isiana and Ark msas, will take the acknowledgment of Deeds, and proof of other writings to be recorded or us-ed in those States

Law Notice. JAMES MONROE, Attorney at Law,

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfor and adjoining counties. Particular attention giv W and adjoining counties. Particular attention given to the collection of claims in surrounding counties and the preparation of the papers to insure Land Warrants or Treasury Scrip of the volunteers. Office on St. Clair street, near the Court House

July 6, 1847—769-tf.

John C. Herndon,

WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort—
the Anderson, Owen, Woodford, and Shelby Circuit Courts—and will attend to the collection of debts in any part of the State. Office on St. Clair street, 2d door above the Court House.

He will attend to the preparation and prosecution of the claims of soldiers to bounty land, for property lost, and for arrears of pay.

April 1, 1849—599-ti ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFONT KENTUCKY,

Ben. Monroe

HAS associated with him in the practice of Law, his son Andrew Monroe. They will practice in the several courts held in Frankfort, and attend to collections in the adjoining counties Strict attention will be given to any business confided to their care.

April 1, 1844—599-11

Law Notice. JOHN P. BRUCE, Attorney at Law,

BARBOURVILLE, KENTUCKY,

WILL practice in all the Courts held in Knox,
Whitley, Laurel, Rockcastle, Clay and Harlan
counties.

August 28, 1849—881-tf

J. F. & B. F. Meek, MANUFACTURERS of fine FISHING REELS:
CLOCKS; Time Pieces and Regulators, Frankfort Kentucky.

May 8, 1849,—8651f

20,000 Pounds Wool Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase twenty thousand pounds good fleece, or tub washed wool, for which the highest market price will be paid in CASH, on delivery at his Factory in Midway, Ky.

May 15 1840 886. ** JAS. W. MARTIN. May 15 1849-886-tf

NO. 5.

Rev. S. Robinson's HIGH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

AT FRANKFORT, KY. THE third session of this Institution, will open on the 1st Monday in August, and close with the end of the year.

This school, in a beautiful and retired location in South

This school, in a beautiful and retired location in South Frankfort, is now fully organized. The Principal, who devotes a large portion of his time and attention to the instruction of the classes, is aided by experienced and accomplished teachers. Ample provision has been made of apparatus for illustration in the various departments of science.

Those who seek for their daughters and wards a thorough and solid, as well as an ornamental education, are referred for testimonials to the large and highly competent committee of gentlemen who examined the classes during the last week of the session just closed.

Terms of Tuition, per Session. In the Seminary Department, Higher Preparatory Department, Lower Preparatory Department, Music Drawing and Painting.

No Extra Charges. The Latin and Modern Lan-guages are embraced in the regular course of studies in the school.

Board, including washing, &c., per week. - 2 50 Arrangements are now in progress for receiving an additional number of pupils into the family of the Principal.

S. ROBINSON, Principal.

Prankfort, July 17, 1849-875

Frankfort Female Seminary,

Conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Nold. THE next session will commence on the first Monday in August next, and continue twenty weeks. From, and after the commencement of the next session the number of pupils will be limited to thirty five, to be taught entirely by the Principals, without the aid of As-

Terms per Session of 20 Weeks. Terms per Session of 20 Weeks.
Tuition, boarding, washing, &c., \$70 00
Tuition, without board, 25 00
Music on Piano-forte or Guitar, 25 00
Modern Languages, Painting and Drawing, each, 10 00
One half to be paid in advance.
Pupils will be charged from the time they enter to close of session. No deduction will be made for absence except in cases of protracted illness,
July 10, 1849-874-tf

Female Eclectic Institute.

NEAR FRANKFORT, KY. THIS well known school will open its 36th regular session on Monday, July 31st, by which day, it is requested, that all pupils will be present. In consequence of the graduating of a very large class, more new pupils than usual can be admitted; and, all-hough applications are quite numerous, and some new pupils have already arrived, a few places may yet be had.

For boarding and instruction in all the plain and ornamental branches of the course, including the Latin
and French Languages—and, to such as desire it, the
Greek and Gennan—drawing in pencil and crayon, and
painting in water and oil colors, and in the monochromatic style, with the use of a large collection of superior models, and of drawing materials of the best
quality and of every description; the use of a library
of more than 1,000 volumes: of maps, globes, charts,
diagrams and anstomical plates, and of a most superb
suit of apparatus, as well as a fine bathing establishdiagrams and anatomical plates, and of a most super's suit of apparatus, as well as a fine bathing establish-ment; lessons in sacred music, &c., &c., one hundred dollars, per session of free months, in advance. For instruction in vocal and instrumental music, in-cluding the use of Pianos and of a Melodeon—thirty

dollars per session.

All necessary English text books, and stationery of every description, will be furnished at the very low price of ten dollars per session.

The academic year c.nsists of FORTY FOUR weeks, and vacation is held in the two months least favorable to study, and when a family is supplied at least excesses.

pense.
Forty young ladies will be the primary the personal and particular attention of the primary and of their families, will be devoted.

P. S. FALL, A. M.
JAS. S. FALL, A. M. GOOD SHAVING,

At the Gas-Light Barber Shop, in the Mansion House, Corner of Main and St. Clair Streets. Johnson Buckner, RETURNS his grateful thanks to the citizens of Frankfort, and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received since he commenced business in this place. He hopes by strict personal attention to his business, to merit a continuance of the same.

January 5, 1849.

Shields House. [LATE MANSION HONSE,]

FRANKFORT, KY.

N. SHIELDS takes pleasure in returning his sincere thanks to the good people of Kentucky, and the public in general, for their liberal patronage to him since he has been the Proprietor of the late Mansion House, and he now changes the name to "SHIELDS HOUSE," As there is about a change to take place in Kentucky, there is nothing like getting a start somewhat in advance of the times. I will give my undivided attention to the guests of the HOUSE, and particular attention to the travelling community.

May 22, 1849-867-tf

Franklin House.

SOUTH FRANKFORT. THE subscriber is now prepared to accommodate Travellers, both man and horse, as comfortable and as reasonable as any Tavern in the West, his house is entirely new, furniture new, good new stable and careful Ostler. He will also take boarders, by the day, week, month or year. He will endeavor to merit, and hopes to receive a share of the public pat ronage.

Weisiger House. Frankfort, Kentucky, BY THOS. S. THEOBALD.

Frankfort, April 1, 1849 .- 860tf PHŒNIX PLANEING ESTABLISHMENT. BEAVERSON respectfully announces to his friends,
and the public generally, that he has re-built his
Steam Planeing and Carpenter Establishment, destroyed
by fire in September last, and is now ready to execute
all' orders in his line on the shortest notice, and in a
workman-like manner. He has introduced all the new
improvements in Machinery, the object of which is to
save labor, and he flatters himself that he can give full
satisfaction to all who may employ him, both as to the
character of his work and his charges.
Planed, Tongue and Groved Plank, always on hand
and for sale cheap. Planeing done for others on good
terms.

Frankfort November 21-841-tf. S. J. JOHN'S,

Cabinet, Chair and Sofa Ware Rooms, Third St., North side, between Main and Sycamore, CINCINNATI.

S. J. J. keeps all kind of CABINET FURNITURE, at as LOW PRICES, and WARANTED as well made as at any Cabinet Ware Room in the Western Country.

Cincinnati, June 12, 1849—870-4f. Morton & Griswold,

Booksellers, Stationers, Binders, and Book and Job-Printers, Main Street, Louisville, Ky. HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

AW, Medical, Theological, Classical, School and Miscellaneous Books, at low prices. Paper of every description, qualty, and price. To Colleges, Schools and Private Libraries supplied at a small advance on cost. Wholesale or retail. April 1, 1845-651-by. In the Name and by the Authority of the Com-monwealth of Kentucky. \$500 REWARD!

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that R. LOGAN WICKLIFFE did, in defiance of the laws of God and man, in the month of August, 1849, kill and murder W. P. Gray, of Nelson county, and is now a fugitive from justice:

Iuritive from justice:

Now, know all to whom these presents shall come, that I, JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, Governor of the Commonwealth, do hereby offer a reward of 500 DOL.

LARS for the apprehension of the said R. LOGAN WICKLIFFE, and the delivery of him to the Jailer of Nelson county, within one year from this date.

In testimony Whereof. I have hereto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be [L. S.] affixed, this 19th day of September, 1849.

By the Governor:

By the Governor:
JOSHUA F. BELL, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

R. LOGAN WICKLIFFE is a small man about 5 feet 6 inches high; has a round face; thick black hair; very heavy black beard; and had on when he left, a black suit of cloth. He has a listless walk, and has generally worn Oct. 2, 1849-889-41

KENTUCKY STATE CONVENTION.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

MR. R. SUTTON, CHIEF REPORTER.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1849. The proceedings of the Convention were this day opened with prayer by the Rev. Stuart Robinson, of the Presbyterian Church. THE PURCHASE OF NEWSPAPERS.

Mr. MERIWETHER. Mr. President: The committee to whom was referred the resolutions in respect to the purchase of certain newspapers, are prepared to report, and as this is the day for printing of one of the papers, if it be the asure of the Convention I will now make it. pleasure of the Convention I will now make it. The committee report a substitute for the two

resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That the Public Printers, appointed to do the printing of this Convention, be directed to supply each member, for distribution, with a to supply each member, for distribution, with samany copies of either the weekly or daily papers published in Frankfort, as he may direct; Provided, That the amount furnished to each member shall not exceed the cost of twenty copies of a daily, or sixty copies of a weekly

It is possible some explanation as to the may be necessary. Upon a conference with the Editors, we were informed that the daily paper can be furnished for \$1 50 during the session, and the weekly paper for fifty cents. That resolution will permit each member to send sixty weekly, or twenty daily papers, or as many of each as he may prefer, and he will select his paper, at a cost of thirty dollars.

HARDIN. I will enquire of the ho

able gentleman what he supposes will be the

Mr. MERIWETHER. If necessary, I would remark, that the cost for each member will be thirty dollars. Each member will be requested to hand to the Editors, the names of those persons to whom he would have the paper sent, and the papers will be enveloped and sent at a cost of fifty cents for the weekly, and one dollar and fifty cents for the daily paper during the session. Mr. HARDIN. That, then, will be \$3,000 for newspapers, and perhaps the members will not send off one in twenty. I do not think we should

give that amount of money, and I would move that the amount be limited to a sum not exceeding ten dollars for each member.
Mr. MERIWETHER. I would say to my friend from Nelson, that in order to make it equal to all, the proportion of the weekly or daily papers should be specified. Twenty one weekly papers will be equal to seven daily. would remark, that I am not directly intereste in this resolution, for I live in a county where there are six or eight papers published, so that my constituents are provided for. It was for the advantage of those living in remote portions of the State who are not so fortunately situated as I happen to be, that I advocated this resolution. I think myself, that the public mind should be informed of what we do here as we proceed.

Mr. HARDIN. We know as a matter of fact that the proceedings of this body will be published in every paper in Kentucky. A practice has been growing up here, and in the Government of the United States, I will not say it is at the suggestion of the gentlemen who print, and are interested, but our expenses in public printing are increasing every year. They are ready excessive in this Commonwealth, and nmonwealth, and we are here proposing to add \$3,000 for dissemina-aring information which the people will all get long before they get our papers. Besides, each gentleman who sends a paper, will have to pay three cents postage, for we have not the privilege

Mr. MERIWETHER. Will the gentleman pardon me. The individuals who receive the papers will pay the postage, for they will be sent from the publishing office. om the publishing office.
Mr. HARDIN. I understand that. But the

will get information of the proceedings of this Convention in other papers before they get those that we may send, and therefore they will not want them when they come. I care nothing about the expense. It is a small amount, but? our expenditures are running up very much, and in truth and in fact our expenses have run up very fast during the last 20 years. Until the year 1834, the whole revenue of the country, colected by the sheriff, was no more than \$74,000 but it has now increased to the amount of \$562, I intend at some future day to exhibit table of the expenditures, and the amount of revenue from taxes, each year since the operation of the government, that the people may see the profligate and prodigal manner in which their mo-ney has been disbursed. Now we are asked to expend \$3,000 for daily papers. The very resolution we voted yesterday, will cost the State \$3,000 or \$4,009, and before we quit, I shall not be astonished if the printing for the Convention does not run up to ten, fifteen, or twenty thousand the convention of the convention does not run up to ten, fifteen, or twenty thousand the convention of the co sand dollars. If it were necessary for the infor-quation of the people, I would not hesitate a mo-ment, but we all know that intruth and fact, our proceedings will be read by the people, long be e we can furnish them with the ese papers. will vote for the sum of ten dollars, and beg eave to call for the yeas and nays on the mo

Mr. GHOLSON. With all imaginable deference for the opinions of my respected friend, I beg leave to correct him somewhat. The idea of this thing did not originate with the printers .-If any honor attaches to the measure so far as it relates to the members of this body, I claim that honor. I first mentioned it to the printers We had talked this thing over before I left home and I promised my constituents that I would make some such motion as this for their particular benefit in common with the residue of the This is a question in which the people feel an interest paramount to any other propos tion that has excited the public attention many years. We are not in my county as much of a newspaper reading people, as the constitu-ency of many gentlemen. Many of us are situated at a distance from post-offices, but we had made arrangements in advance for the dissemination of this information. I am in favor of a larger number than that recommended by ittee, for we owe it to our constituents that should be fully advised of, and have be fore them the reasons why we do one particular thing and refuse to do another. It is contempla-ted that the result of our labors shall be referred ted that the result of our labors shall be referred to the people for their acceptance or rejection, early in the season. Is it not important, then, that they should be fully advised, and entirely comprehend the subject on which they are to vote? This thing, I repeat, is urged not for the Printers' benefit, but for that of the people, and were I to suggest any alteration, it would be to increase the number to a hundred copies instead

Mr. HARDIN. I am willing the gentleman should have the honor of the paternity of this resolution, and I will not give it to the printers. I conceive it to be an unnecessary expense, for yery few will read the papers we send. Congress, never allowed, since I had an acquaintance with that body, more than thirty dollars for pawith that body, more than thirty donars for papers, sometimes during a session of eight months; but we are here proposing to incur an expense of \$3000, for what I consider a very useless thing. I will only remark again, that my object is not to I will only remark again, that my object is not to prevent information, but that we may act with a prudent and saving hand. It is indispensably necessary for this government that we should to a certain extent, retrench our expenditures.— There is not an instance known in the history of the world, where a government, without resort the world, where a government, without resorting to first principles, ever retraced its steps in point of expenditure. In monarchical, imperial, and aristocratical governments, heavy expenditures have repeatedly aided in producing revolutions. In republics we can only retrace our stepsiby recurring to first principles. We incurred yesterday an expense, I presume, of at least \$2000 or \$2500, and this morning it is proposed to add \$3000. I hope we shall withhold no information, none at all, but I do think that tendollars is enough to be appropriated to each member for daily papers.

Mr. BULLITT. On this subject I agree with my colleague, (Mr. Meriwether.) We, in our neighborhood, have an abundance of newspanetish being the fer an additional suggestion, wife all respect for any friend from Nelson. If over there was a time in the history of Kentucky, that required the expanent at l. It is generally conceeded, I imagine, that the Constitution we may frame, will be laid before the people for approval or rejection, and it becomes therefore a matter of great importance that they should be well informed to the daily progress which we make; and certainly this is the only mode by which this information can be extended to many counties in the State. In this government an intelligent public opinion, is the foundation on which it rests, and opinion in the foundation of the constitution must be submitted to them—not whether any amendment that the arguments, views, and feel for an additional suggestion, with all respect here as a time for an additional suggestion, with all respect here as a time for an additional suggestion, with all respect here as a time for an addition tion can be extended to many counties in the State. In this government an intelligent public opinion, is the foundation on which it rests, and opinion, is the foundation on which it rests, and therefore the expense of a few dollars is scarcely worthy of consideration. A matter of \$3,000 is not for a moment to be taken into consideration when we view the great importance of the people being enlightened on this subject, before they act in reference to it. Where then is the man who will consider the paltry sum of \$3,000 to the State of Kentucky, compared with the obthe State of Kentucky compared with the object in view? As I before remarked, the constituents I represent have but little or no interest in this resolution. We have five or six daily papers at our doors, but I consider it my duty to sustain this motion, for the benefit of the

State at large.

Mr. GREY. I was very sorry to hear my friend from Nelson offer the objections he has made to this resolution, and it seems to me that the only objection, which the gentleman seems to interpose, of any importance whatever, has no foundation in fact. He says, if you pass this resolution, and send out the papers to the different counties in the State, you do not afford the citizens an opportunity of receiving the information until long after they have acquired it from other sources. That is the only avowed objection of the gentleman to the passage of the resolution, and I ask you if it is true? How are they to get information, unless telegraphic wires be extended to each citizen of the Commonwealth He certainly cannot get it sooner than through the daily paper published here, transmitted by mail to each individual. That is the most expeditious manner of disseminating information that I can conceive of. The gentleman seems anxious that this information shall be extended throughout the community, but he thinks that his constituents will read through the daily papers, all the information. His constituents may be more favorably situated than the constituency of others, but I ask you if the great body of the constituency of this assembly will not fail to receive this information, unless some plan of this sort be adopted. I would send them to different neighborhoods, and to persons not in the habit of taking papers, so as to disseminate information of what is doing here among the people as much as possible. I think a less number than that proposed would be proposed would be proposed would be proposed. that proposed would be perfectly useless. What good would it do? Each member here representing from 1,000 to 1,500 voters—to circulate less than sixty daily papers among that num-ber—what good will it do? It seems to me a ss number will be of no value; and I think if the gentleman wants to go in for retrenchment and saving of expense, he ought to commence at me other point. I believe the dissemination information among the people is a matter of which they would never complain. What is the sum of \$3,000 in comparison with the intelligence the people will receive from the circulation of these papers throughout the State. I hope the amendment will be voted down, and the res-

olution, as proposed, be adopted.

Mr. MACHEN. Coming from a county distant, from the Seat of Government as well as from Louisville, where information is disseminated directly amongst the people, I perhaps feel more interest than my friend from Nelson in the passage of the resolution. I know that he is m ken, so far as my constituents are concerned, in regard to the facility with which they will receive information of what we are here doing .-I feel that it is a duty which will be accepta to them that I shall render here in voting for the adoption of the largest number, even though it exceed that which the committee have presented for our consideration. There are not more than 5 or 6 copies of the Commonwealth that go to my town, and perhaps not a single copy of the Yeoman. How then are my constituents to re-ceive weekly intelligence of what we are here ceive weekly intelligence of what we are here transacting in any other way than that proposed? I am for economy and retrenchment of the public funds as much as possible, but I do not consider it any economy to withhold from our constituents information of what we are doing here, intended for their good. I hope the resolution will be adopted with the largest number.

Mr. NESBITT I have but two or three words.

Mr. NESBITT. I have but two or three words say. I represent about 2000 constituents, and if the question were put to them, whether they yould vote that 60 men of my county should have sixty papers sent to them, paid for out of the Treasury of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, I am satisfied that not ten votes would be for it. Suppose we take them, it would be ne cessary to send the whole series to the same per sons or they would be disconnected, and hence but about 60 men of the county would receive a paper for nothing during the whole session. and the balance of the 2000 that I represent will bear the expense. I do not believe it would meet with their approbation. I have no objection. none in the world, that the people should have information, and I believe that when they want t they are able to pay for it and will do so .-There are some 300 papers taken in my county, and I have no doubt in the world that every sin gle man there who desires to know what we ing, from the newspapers published in this town, will send his money here and pay for them do not think they want to have a gratuity and

shall vote against the whole affair.

Mr. TALBOTT. I presume the question would have but one side if put in such a form that we should be called upon to say whether we are willing that the people should or should not have information. Then there would be only one question and one vote upon it; but the only question here is, is this the best form of attaining that the people is the people in the people in the people is the people in the people in the people is the people in the people in the people is the people in the people in the people in the people is the people in the peop ing that end? I respect all that comes from my friend from Nelson (Mr. Hardin) from his great talent and experience, and shall therefore vote for the smallest number. In voting for the diffusion of information I should prefer the proposition of the gentleman from Woodford (Mr Waller.) I would rather have the deliberations of this body in a more compact and tangible form. I would rather increase the publication of the Debates and Journals, and when this conyention adjourns and the people are to decide, let them have the Journals and Debates to read. It seems to me that very many of the daily and the weekly papers distributed in the way proposed would never reach the people. I am willing at all times and under all circumstances to vote for the largest possible amount, but it seems to me that this is not the best way to disseminate the information. I shall therefore vote for the proposition of my friend from Nelson.

Mr. HARDIN. On the question about to be

ken, I call for the yeas and nays.

Mr. MERIWETHER. It may be desirable that each member shall know what the cost will be, and upon an accurate calculation I think the amount may be stated at 434 cents of tax upon

each legal voter of this Commonwealth.

Mr. BROWN. Before I vote on the amend ment I desire to say a word or two, and it is with some reluctance that I say anything. I do not expect to participate much in the debates or disssions of this convention, but I desire to rep esent my action by my votes to my constitu I shall vote for the amendment of the gentleman from Nelson, and then against the adoption of the entire resolution. This resolution will not accomplish the purpose which it professes to have in view—the dissemination of intelligence among the people. In my county there are some 2500 voters, and if you give to each member 1000 voters, and if you give to each member 1000 voters. ber 10 or 20 copies, to whom are they to be sent? Each delegate will select perhaps that number among the people of his county; these papers will be sent to them, and their reading will be confined pretty much to them; and it would not be sending intelligence therefore to the people generally, so that the resolution would not accomplish the object designed. If it were to disseminate intelligence to the people generally, I should be in favor of it; but if delegates desire to send papers to their constituents or favorites, let them subscribe for them. I am opposed to their doing it at the expense of the State.

sure in thus extending this information to them. As I said before, this is the first proposition as mitted to them—not whether any amendment suggested shall be put in it, but whether the whole Constitution, after it has undergone the revision of this body, shall be adopted or rejected by the people at large. I consider that a most important question, and requiring the action of a sound, intelligent public sentiment. In view of that, I am prepared to vote for every proposition to extend light and information among the people at large. This is one mode of them to have the privilege of reading them. upon to decide whether they will reject or adopt your Constitution. This is a short period, and I consider it highly important that they should be informed as to the progress of the labors of this Convention, for the purpose of creating the convention of the purpose of the labors of this convention to lay on the table, and it was negatived; ayes, 43; nays, 53. this Convention, for the purpose of creating among them a sound public sentiment. I therefore feel disposed to vote for every thing that of Mr. HARDIN, and it was adopted; ayes, 57 tends to disseminate information. This Constitution is going to produce a great change in our manner of government. It is to run in oppositions will be furnished under the amendment will be manner of government. It is to run in opposition to many cherished opinions, and must be considered by the people at their fire-sides, in large counties, but a very limited means of disorder that there may arise therefrom a whole-some public sentiment. The cost of \$3,000 or \$30,000 is as nothing when you took to the good resulting from giving public senti-ment a right direction.

M. M. DIWETHER, I think it always better mode to attain the desired end, I nent a right direction.

Mr. MERIWETHER. I think it always best

a man when he ascertains that he has committed an error, at once to correct it. I rise to correct a great error that I have made. The actual cost of these papers, to each voter, will be two and one seventh cents instead of four and

are quarters, as I before stated. (Laughter.)
Mr. T. J. HOOD. I concur in the suggestion
at there would be but one voice in this body as to the propriety of furnishing the people with correct information of our proceedings, so far as it can be done without incurring too extravagant an expenditure. The objection of the gentle-man from Boyle (Mr. Talbott) is, that he does not regard this as the best method, and I request gentleman to embody his proposition in the shape of a substitute or amendment, and I will most cheerfully adopt it. In the absence of any such amendment, I shall vote for the proposition

for the largest number.
Mr. THOMPSON. I shall vote for the amendment of the gentleman from Nelson. It is but a few years since that the taxation of the State was but six cents on one hundred dollars: it is w in my county twenty two cents. The object of the mover of the resolution and of the mover of the amendment is to disseminate information among the people. This is very well. Suppose that the original resolution passes, and I take twenty copies of the Daily Common-wealth, and these twenty I send to twenty men of my county. In all probability there will not be forty men in the county who will ever see those papers. I think it is much more impor-tant that the people should be informed of what we have done after we have finished our labors than of what we have said while we were per forming it. My object will be to have a copy of the amended Constitution printed for each voter in the State. Let provision be made by the Convention to disseminate these copies of the amended Constitution, so that each voter be fore he comes to the poll to vote, shall have had a copy, and this will give him all the necessary information as to what we have done. By these means he will know what we have done and not

hat we have said in doing it. Mr. ROGERS. Upon this resolution to fur mr. ROGERS. Upon this resolution to lurnish \$3,000 worth of papers, I shall vote with the respected gentleman from Nelson. The number is so small, and inadequate for the purpose of giving information to the citizens of this Commonwealth, that I shall not vote for the appropriation for any at all. I represent a very large county, of near 3,000 voters; of them I do not know one half, and were you to furnish me gratuitously at the expense of the State with papers for all of them, I should have to send home and get the poll book in order to know to whom to send them. As remarked by my friend from Nelson were supported by the consent and will of the majority of the voters of the county of Casey. When the gentleman presented his certificate, and claimed his seat, no one disputed his right to it, provided the sheriff had done his duty. Nelson our revenue has increased very rapidly and I promised my people during the canvass, that my voice should be raised and my action directed at all times to endeavor to frame a Constitution to render our Government of a form that will be cheaply administered, and we not be trampled upon by taxation. The only way to do that is, to cut all off. If we begin to say this is a small item of only \$3,000 to-day, it will be \$3,000 to-morrow, and perhaps \$6,000 the next day, until there is no end to the matter. Look at us now, and it will be seen that, in some ten or twelve years our revenue has increased to some \$500,000, and it is still increasing I shall vote for the amendment first, and then ! shall vote against the whole proposition. If we want to send papers to the people, we can pay for them ourselves. We receive pay here, and after paying our board, we cannot do better than

balance to our constituents. Mr. MAYES. I will say one word. It seem to me that we are in a great measure forgetting ne of the important reasons operating upon he people by which they were induced to call this Convention. One of the great complaints of the county that I represent was the extravagance of the Legislature in its appropriations I fear if we go on passing resolutions for the expenditure of money as we have commenced we shall exceed the extravagance of any Legis-lature that has gone before us. I agree with the ntleman from Nelson, that the passage of this resolution will not advance or promote the object it seems to have in view—that is the dissemination among the people of information of the action of the Convention in reference to the for-mation of a new Constitution. It is said that we should subscribe for papers to be scattered among the people that their minds may be informed and enlightened as to the Constitution after it has been framed by the Convention. If a gentleman will not subscribe for a paper himself, I hold it as true, that if you subscribe for it and send it to him, he will not read it even when he has it. My friend from Ballard and McCracken says that this thing was talked over in his county; mine is adjoining, and yet nothing was said there concerning it. I do not want \$3,000 nor any other sum voted for papers. Such as desire to read will subscribe for them, and they will read them if they are willing to pay their money for the privilege of reading them. They do not expect the Convention to vote \$3,000 or any other sum to scatter papers through the country to inform them what was done here to day or yesterday. Take up the proceedings of this Convention yesterday, and I ask you if there is any thing reported that will enlighten the public mind as to any principle being acted upon here bearing on the formation of a new Constitution. And there will be nothing in any parameters of the public mind any parameters. per that will enlighten any mind as to goin against any thing in the Constitution. I shall vote for the amendment of the gentleman from on, and then against the whole resolution.

As a great many gentlemen have said they will vote against this proposition, with a view of testing its strength, and to save time, I move to lay the amendment and the resolution on the table, and I call for the yeas and

mays thereon.
Mr. MACHEN. Before the vote is taken, I ask the indulgence of the House merely to reply to the remarks which fell from a gentleman who to the remarks which left from a gentleman who preceded me. I am for economy, but we are here spending the money for the people, and I ask if we have as yet spent a dollar that is to go for their benefit. Members may differ with me in opinion on the subject, but in my view all our printic the state form has not resulted and will not result. to the good of the people. Here is the first proposition introduced, to disseminate throughout the country the proceedings of this Convention, and the debates, discussions, and conclusions at which we arrise here. Now is it not a matter of great ing heretofore has not resulted and will not result

among the people at large. This is one mode of doing it. The people will not have more than six months from this time, before they are called priation that they may have this intelligence,

will move that the further consideration of the subject be postponed until to-morrow.

This motion, the question being then taken

vas negatived. The question was then taken by ayes and nays on the resolution, as amended, and it was rejected, yeas, 49; nays, 56.

A CONTESTED SEAT

Mr. HARDIN. I have received a communication from the county of Casey, signed by several gentlemen, and though I do not desire to have any thing to do with the subject, I suppose somebody must have. They have requested me to present the communication to the Convention, and to have an enquiry made into the election of the delegate from the county of Casey. I have heard the suggestions of my colleague and my friend from Madison, and I agree with both of them that if their statements are true, and I have no doubt of it, the gentleman present from that county is entitled to his seat. Yet it is due to those who sent this communication to me, that a committee should make an enquiry into the matter.
The journals read that the Convention received the last certificate of the sheriff, and I agree with the gentleman from Madison, (Mr. Turner,) that the officer had no right to make it; and agree also with that gentlemen that no man after he had voted on the first or second day of the election, had a right to come back on the third day and fill out his vote. A voter has a right to abandon the right of suffrage altogether, or to vote for a portion of the offices, but he has no right to come back and fill up a deficient vote. That was the decision in the case of the contested election of Williams and Mason. If it would be satisfactory to the gentlemen, I will move to refer the subject to a select committee. I have no doubt my friend from Casey, (Mr. Coffey,) is entitled to his seat, but his right should be clear and undoubted. We cannot act on a sheriff's cerificate given two months afterwards.

Mr. HARGIS. This is a matter about which know but little, but I imagine that the Convention does not fully understand all the circum stances in relation to the election in Casey coun stances in relation to the election in Casey country. It is questionable whether there is any law by which a contested seat, or the right to a seat in this body, can be investigated. I certainly have doubts on the subject, and in the absence of any certainty in regard to, it, from the best information we have in relation to this election, it is to be presumed that the gentleman has come here by the consent and will of the There was no objection, then, that I have heard to his having received really a majority of the votes of the qualified voters of Casev. seemed to be conceded, and the only objection made by the gentleman from Madison, was, that the sheriff, perhaps, had not performed his duty. The voters of Casey, it was fair to presume, considered the gentleman entitled to his seat, or they would, I imagine, have taken some course in reference thereto, under the laws in relation to contested seats in the Legislature. Nothing of the kind has been done, and the gen tleman's claim to the seat appears to have been fully acquiesced in by the When the vote was taken on the question should the Delegate from Casey come forward and be sworn, and take his seat—there was hardy an objection raised, and the Convention ap peared to be almost unanimous in conceding that he was legally, and fairly, and honorably enti-tled to a seat in this body. The gentleman accordingly came to the book, was sworn, and took his seat among us. Would it be right now, and in accordance with parliamentary usage, and the habits, customs, and dignity of bodies of this character, after doing what this Convention has done-after we have, as we supposed, taken into consideration all the circumstances we could get possession of in relation to this electionseem right and reasonable that we should take barely the suggestions of a few gentlemen from some place—we do not know whether from Caor in fact anywhere else, for we can know nothing about the names attached to that paper -and go on and interrupt the business of th Convention by the appointment of a select committee, to enquire into the legal right of the gentleman to his seat. Such a proceeding, it appears to me, would be rather useless. I acknowldge my inexperience in parliamentary usagbut it does seem to me that common sense, and everything else that ought to govern such a body as this Convention, requires that the gentleman

should retain his seat without interruption.

Mr. HARDIN. My honorable friend last up did not understand me, I presume. These are not fictitious names, I presume, and the gentle-man from Casey can answer whether there are any such gentlemen. I have never heard of them, before I received their communication through the post office to-day. They claim an investigation into the subject, and if they are voters in Casey county, it is due to them that they should have that investigation, and the matter not be laid on the table. selves to judge of the qualification and election of Delegates here. As I said before, I concur with the gentleman from Madison, in under standing the law to provide that a man who voted on Monday or Tuesday, and did not fill out his vote for Delegate, has no right to come back on Wednesday and fill it out. In this case, I un derstand that four gentlemen who abandoned the right to vote on the first day, came back on the last day and voted; and that made the result a tie. If that was the case—and I have no doubt of the fact—the gentleman is entitled to his seat; but it was due to all concerned that the matte should be reported upon by a committee. Another reason is, that I protest against the power of the sheriff, after he has made one return, some months after to give another. His official du-ties ceased in the first instance, and he had no right to give another. I desire the committee to examine and report on these facts; and, for one, I will vote that no man who did not give a full vote on Monday, has a right to come back and fill it out on Wednesday. I had the good, or bad fortunc—in the case of the contested seat of Williams and Mason—to hold a seat in the Sen-

doubting that the gentleman will retain his seat.

Mr. COFFEY. I not only concur with my friend from Nelson, but I ask myself the appointment of a committee to examine into this case. Let them take the whole of the papers and certificates before the and certificates before them, and report the truth in regard to the matter. I discover that many members of the House are only in possession of a part of the facts. Frequent reference has been made to the case as if these four votes improperly cast, alone authorized me to come here. There were other votes in my favor, and the whole of the papers and evidence, and the written contract between myself and my worthy competitor—all of which I desire to have examined and reported upon. I am not ambitious to stand here improperly. When I occupy a seat in any body I wish to do it lawfully and honorably. I desire to be here independently, and without leaning on any man, and therefore I

desire that this committee shall be raised. The subject was then referred to a select con mittee, as proposed by the gentleman from Nel The PRESIDENT named the following ger

lemen as the committee, Messrs. Hardin, Turner, and Clarke.

PROPOSITIONS TO AMEND.

Mr. DIXON offered the following, which on his motion was postponed and ordered to be Resolved, That the judicial officers of the State of Kentucky should be elected by the peo ple; but, to avoid the exercise of any improp-influence over the Judges, in the discharge their official duties, by those who may have ta ken part in their elections, it is expedient to incorporate into the Constitution a provision, requiring the judges, living in two adjoining districts, to preside alternately in each of the Courts of such districts.

Mr. ROOT submitted the following proposi tion, which on his motion was postponed, re ferred to the committee of the whole, and order ed to be printed.

Resolved, That any inhabitant of this State who shall hereafter be engaged in a duel, either as principal or accessary, shall forever be dis-qualified as an elector, and from holding any office under the Constitution and laws of this State; and may be punished in such other man-

ner as shall be prescribed by law.

2. Resolved, That the General Assembly shall not, in any manner, create any debt or debts, liability or liabilities, which shall singly or in the aggregate, with any previous debts or liabilities, exceed the sum of dollars, except ities, exceed the sum of dollars, except in case of war, to repel invasion, or suppress insurrection, unless the same shall be authorized by some law for some single object or work, to be distinctly specified therein; which law shall provide ways and means, exclusive of loans, for the payment of the interest of such loans, for the payment of the interest of such debt or liability as it falls due; and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt or liability within years from the time of the contracting thereof; and shall be irrepealable until the principal and interest thereon shall be paid and discharged; but no such law shall take effect until, at a general election, it shall have been submitted to the people, and have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election; and all money raised by au-thority of such law shall be applied only to the specific object therein stated, or to the payment of the debt thereby created; and such law shall be published in at least one newspaper in each judicial district, if one is published therein, throughout the State for months preceding the election at which it is submitted to the peo-

Mr. WICKLIFFE submitted the following, Mr. WICKLIFFE submitted the following, which was ordered to be printed.

Resolved, That it is the deliberate and fixed opinion of this Convention, that no provision or amendment, which shall have the effect to restrict the right of free and equal suffrage, as it now exists, or to change the conditions by which it may be now acquired, according to the Constitution of the constitution of this convention. The principle, if the carried out, will have a permicious and corrupting influence. And in this, the highest deliberative body that can be assembled in the State, there ought to be no exemption from an adherence to the practice which has invariably been followed in the most enlightened legislative bodies in the it may be now acquired, according to the Consti-tution of Kentucky, ought to be inserted in any Constitution which may be proclaimed by this

Mr. DIXON offered the following as a substistute for the proposition of Mr. Davis, in relation to naturalization.

Whereas, The people of the United States, in

the 1st article and 8th section of the Federal Con-stitution, have given to Congress the exclusive power to establish a uniform rule of naturalizaon; and whereas, it was contemplated by the that the citizen naturalized should, in all respects, touching the right of suffrage, be placed n an equal footing with the native born citizen

Resolved. That it would be inexpedient to inorporate into the Constitution of Kentucky, any chould be made in favor of the native born over the naturalized citizen, in the exercise of the right of suffrage.

Mr. DAVIS. I will merely say to the gentlemen in regard to these propositions, that when the time comes for their consideration, let them be taken up in their order, and then "Lay on Macduff."

Mr. DIXON. I will only say to the gentle man that when the time comes Macduff will be

in his place.

Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. I have only to say that wherever Macduff or Macbeth may be, a Kentucky citizen will be in his place.

Mr. GHOLSON offered the following tions, which were postponed and ordered to be printed, viz:

Resolved, That special pleading, in all Courts of Justice in this Commonwealth, should be abolished; that a speedy and impartial trial by

a jury of the vicinage, upon the merits of his should be secured to every citizen. Resolved, That, to this end, Chancery Courts should be abolished.

Resolved, That a constitutional provision, which shall (within a reasonable time) quiet the titles of the occupants of lands, as to the ad-verse claims of all persons not laboring under which shall (within a reasonable time) quiet the titles of the occupants of lands, as to the adverse claims of all persons not laboring under some legal disability, is indispensably necessary to the well-being and prosperity of the good to the well-being and prosperity of the good.

citizens of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace should be increased to dollars.

Resolved, That it is expedient to lay off the State of Kentucky into four districts, in each of the privilege of the presiding officer to decide any

of the Appellate Judges should be necessary to reversal of the opinion of an inferior tribunal. Mr. CHAMBERS offered the following which were ordered to be printed and made the order day for to-morrow:

1. Resolved, That no part of the present Consti-

Resolved. That the concurrence of a majority

tution of Kentucky, nor of any proposed amendment thereto, shall be referred to any committee other than the committee of the whole, until the same has been considered and approved by the Convention as proper to be inserted in, and made a part of, the new or amended Constitution.

2. Resolved, That from and after the 7th instant, the Convention will hold a morning and an

evening session each day, meeting for the former at _____ o'clock, A. M., and for the latter at _____ o'clock, P. M.

3. Resolved, That, until otherwise ordered, the morning sessions of the Convention shall be de-voted to hearing, receiving, and referring such portions of the existing Constitution as may be deemed worthy of re-adoption, and of amend ments to the same, the reports of committees &c., and that immediately on assembling in the afternoon, the Convention will go into commit-tee of the whole upon such matters as may have

"6. He shall have the right to name any member to perform the duties of the Chair but such substitution shall not extend beyond a day, or over one adjournment; and when not occupy-ing the Chair, he may submit propositions and participate in debate."

Mr. TURNER moved to strike out the words,

Mr. TURNER moved to strike out the words, "and when not occupying the chair, he may submit propositions and participate in debate."—He said, I make this motion because it is giving a power to the President, and a right that is without precedent, as far as I know and believe, in any deliberative body in the United States, either of Church or State. It is very improper, according to my notion of the duties of a presiding officer. A presiding officer ought to understand thoroughly, the rules of the body over which he presides, and he ought to understand parliamentary law. It is his duty to be well versed in these, and to pay more attention to the duties of the chair than to any other. Our presiding officer, for whose appointment I myself vosiding officer, for whose appointment I myself vo-ed, I have no doubt, is well versed in the duted, I have no doubt, is well versed in the ties belonging to his station, but like many in-dividuals in his position, he is, I apprehend, a dividuals in his position, he is, I apprehend, a little rusty in a good many things. I make this remark, not as being applicable to that gentleman in particular, for no one in this Convention has a greater share of my regard than he has, but it appears to me, that our presiding officer ought to have his attention devoted exclusively to the discharge of the duties of the chair, in the preservation of order, and not to come down to the floor of the House, in order to bring forward propositions and argue them, throwing his weight and influence in their favor, and then to go back and take the chair, and decide upon his own propositions. There may not be any his own propositions. There may not be any harm done in the case of our President, but there harm done in the case of our President, but there is a good book which says, we ought not to lead a man into temptation. And I think this warning is particularly applicable in politics. I do not wish to lead our honorable President into too nuch temptation.

There is an additional reason, according to

my view of the subject, why this portion of the rules ought not to be adopted. We all know—although there is no member who will admit that he is under such influence—that when a man is made President of the United States, or the Governor of a State, or President of a Convention the official station gives him a certain degree of influence, and in the case of a presiding officer influence, and in the case of a presiding officer his opinions ought never to be known; he ought to be an impartial umpire; at all events his opinions ought not to be known till the debate is over and the vote taken. I have always thought that the rule which gives to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Kentucky the right to vote is improper. You find nothing of the kind in the British Parliament nor in Congress. You find nothing of the kind in ancient legislative bodies. It is a rule that has been egislative bodies. It is a rule that has been dopted in modern times, and one which, as I have myself seen, exerts an improper influence. have myself seen, exerts an improper influence. The presiding officer is looked up to by the members of the body over which he presides, and when you permit him to come upon the floor and debate a proposition, and then go back to the chair and decide upon it, you destroy his usefulness and his impartiality as a presiding officer. With these suggestions, I will renew my motion to strike out the latter clause of the sixth rule. I should be gratified, when in comsixth rule. I should be gratified, when in committee of the whole upon the proposed amend-ments of the Constitution, to hear the views of our President expressed. I believe that his views very nearly, if not entirely, correspond with my own. I do not make this motion with any hostility to our presiding officer, or from a belief that he has any disposition to do wrong,

Mr. MERIWETHER. With due deference to the opinions of my friend from Madison, I would suggest that he is under a misapprehension, if e supposes that whenever the President has fit the chair, we are in committee of the whole. Mr. TURNER. I mean that it is so in sub-

Mr. MERIWETHER. In substance then I differ with the gentleman, as much as in shadow. In substance, we shall not be in committee of the whole; for although the President may leave his seat, yet the previous question is applicable so that in substance the convention will not be in committee of the whole. The gentleman will remember that we are depriving the City of Louisville of the service of one of its delegates by depriving him of the right to participate in debate upon propositions that are offered here. This is different from a Legislative body. There the Constitution makes it incumbent upon the body to select one of their number to preside.— Not so here. No man supposed that the President of this convention was to be deprived of any of his rights by his elevation to the Chair. Will you deprive him of the right which every other member enjoys of discussing propositions and submitting propositions merely because you have elevated him to that seat? Will you re-quire the President to vote upon propositions without giving reasons for or against them? without giving reasons for or against them?—
That is the question. Many important propositions will be made in Convention which will not be made in committee of the whole, and the President of the Convention will be required to record his vote for or against them; and yet you will not permit him to assign his reasons. is it right to place your presiding officer in that position?
As to the idea suggested by the gentleman

that his influence is so much greater on account of his position, I cannot concur with him. In-deed the allusion made by the gentleman to the usage in the Legislature and in this Convention, of calling upon the President to vote, shows the fallacy of that idea. The vote given by the Pres-

Again, as to another suggestion that he would escend from the Chair, submit a proposition. discuss it and then return to the Chair and de-cide upon it. I do not understand it as being which the Appellate Court shall hold two terms annually.

question here. He only annually annually edicision of the House. Points of order he does decide, but he decides no question that is submitted to the Convention for its deliberation. Having thus briefly stated my views in regard to this matter, I shall vote against the motion of the gentlemen from Madison.

Mr. LINDSEY moved to amend by adding the words, "but when in committee of the whole he shall have the right to submit propositions and participate in debate.

Mr. MERIWETHER suggested to the mover of this amendment that it was wholly unnecesary as the President had already that right under rliamentary law.

Mr. TURNER accepted the amendment as a substitute for his own, and then said: I do not wish to be importunate upon this subject, but the gentleman seems to think that the people of Louisville will not have a fair representation here, unless we allow the President to take the floor and debate every proposition as well, when not in committee of the whole, as when in comnot in committee of the whole, as when in committee of the whole. This same argument would apply to every Speaker, who has ever acted in Kentucky as Speaker of the House of Representatives, and it would apply in Congress, where sometimes they elect a Speaker who is a member from a State which sends but one or

lege. Here the county of Jefferson is amply represented; it is represented by able and eloquent gentlemen, and notwithstanding this, it is feared that Louisville will be removed by the feared that Louisville will be removed by law provided by representation. is feared that Louisville will be deprived of her proper share of weight in this Convention—by law; provided, however, that two thirds of all of the members elected to each House of the General Assembly shall concur in the passage of having one of her representatives elected to preside over the body. Unless Louisville claims to having one of her representatives of the Convention, I think she has no cause to complain of being deprived of the services of one of her representatives out of so many able and enlightened gentitives out of so many able and county.

The time has been, sir, where the first time has been, sir, where the first man than I am now, that a position upon such committee, and, above all, the privilege of forming such committee, would have been very agreeable to me. It is one of those committees that I would like to have a hand in making, and I would like to have a hand in making, and I

the Chair should not desire the privilege he need not exercise it. The rule does not make it obligatory upon him to do so, and by omitting to the privilege he will avoid all the difficulty which the gentleman suggests. The same argument was made by the gentleman in committee. I had no particular preference on the subject, but the appointment of committees, and to much of the resolution which I offered the other day, as relates to this subject.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I suppose now is as proper a large majority of the committee instructed me to report that provision in the rules.

If the President, as the gentleman supposes,

Does not the gentleman wish to obtain light upon any subject which is brought forward for discussion? Then why not receive from the presiding officer the benefit of his judgment as well as from every other members of this half. Have a well as from every other members of this half.

amendment in accordance with what I think has been the proper and uniform course in all deliberreasons why this Convention should not resolve ative bodies. Almost the entire business in committee of the work of the Committee of the whole is matter of debate, and in that vention. I find the reasons, indicated by the rules for this House we should follow established usages, and that the presiding officer should not be permitted to originate business. Surely it could never be desired to bring the presiding officer into personal collision with the members

with the gentleman from Madison, that there are strong reasons why the innovation should not be They will be organised in such manner, as that

that this proposition was to be made until it was announced to the House this morning. I further ask leave of the Convention to be excused

The stand by it to the last. Besides all this, we will, by taking this course,

yeas, 52, nays, 43. So that the amendment was

The 8th rule was passed without amendment. The 9th rule was amended on the suggestion

of Mr. Meriwether, by the substitution of the or disorderly conduct. The 10th rule was passed without amend-

ticles of the Constitution, was then read for con-

ng the committees enumerated here. Therefore it becomes a matter of some importance, before we adopt it, to consider what its effect and operation will be. We have a hundred that there be eleven committees, consisting of nine members each. Nine times eleven are nine-ty-nine, which will comprehend every member of the Convention, exclusive of our President.—
If every article of the old Constitution is to be the subject matter of alterations, it appears to me

mitted this proposition. Whether it will meet with a favorable reception on the part of the Convention, of course I cannot tell; but it does that the division of labor here proposed, will be very unequal. There have been several suggestions regarding the proper division of the labor which is to be performed by us, and it is possible that the one which the committee have recommended is the best. I do not think so here ever, and I will endeavor to point out a few reasons why I do not think so. I do not suppose it is a matter of very great consequence to members of this body, to be upon a committee for remod-elling or amending that which requires no amendment, where there is nothing for the committee to do, except to transcribe and report the provision assigned to them precisely as it stands already. Such, I apprehend, will be the case in regard to the bill of rights. I doubt whether there is any disposition on the part of the Convention, to make any alteration in that so far as the crossing of a Tarathalating for I. The the crossing of a T, or the dotting of an I. The committee then, to which that portion of the Constitution will be referred, will have nothing to do; whilst others will have important altera-

tions to make in the parts assigned them.

The partition of labor then, by this method, will be very unequal. It was not without atthat I attempted to partition the labor according to the partition of the various powers of the government, regarding which our judgments have been and will continue to be divided. Bu

MOLASSES.

MOLASSES.

Sugar House do. do. do. do. N. York Golden Syrup; in store and for the constitution.

two representatives, as is the case with Delaware. But it was never thought that in such these illustrations, let gentlemen turn their attention to the eighth article of the Constitution.

themen as are here from that city and county. It is not only the privilege of coming down from the chair and originating and debating propositions that I object to, but there is a great deal in the discretion that may be exercised in calling the discretion that may be e to the chair a delegate of similar sentiments with himself. I do not say that the President would act improperly, but I want to be governmed by that invaluable rule, "lead not a man into temptation." I want, not only purity, but to be above suspicion. It is said by the gentleman from Jefferson, I believe, that although the President participated in the debate he would not go back and decide upon the question that had been debated. But it appears to me that under the rule which we are about to adopt, when a vote is taken which is a doubtful one, when it is claimed by both parties, the President will be very apt to decide in favor of the proposition for which he has been contending; as a matter of which he has been contending; as a matter of course he will think the majority always on his side. Human nature is a little frail, and those who have gone before us have always acted upon and not have more than their due proportion of the principle that it is better to guard against the influence that may be exercised by a presiding officer by being permitted to participate in deofficer by being permitted to participate in debate. Take your presiding officer from his station, and he will not have time to study Jefferson's Manual, which it is so difficult to understand. I doubt very much whether it has been read this week, by any one in this Convention. I want our President to discharge the duties of the chair instead of being employed in drawing up propositions and debating them. I do not think the President desires any such privilege. It would be placing him in a position in which his usefulness would be destroyed. is usefulness would be destroyed.

Mr. MERIWETHER. If the occupant of men to do but to direct their clerk to transcribe With a view then of obtaining the on him to do so, and by omitting to privilege he will avoid all the difficul-

a time as any other, for the consideration of the question, whether this Convention will go about If the President, as the gentleman supposes, after discussing a proposition, will return to the Chair and decide the question incorrectly, may he not so decide without the privilege of discussing it? He will doubtless be enlisted on one side or the other of every proposition that is submitted here, and if he could be prompted to an incorrect course of action in the one case, could he not as well pursue that course without having participated in the discussion as after having done so? cer the benefit of his judgment as well as from every other member of this body? I have no doubt that it would be acceptable to at least a majority of us. Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. I shall vote for this tiously done, as it could be in committee of the we should have the benefit of the assistance of the gentleman from Nelson, as to the impropriety of of the body. I think we had better pursue the beaten track; it is always the safe course.

Mr. DAVIS. I will only remark that I consider this to be an innovation, and I consider do the work, the Convention loses its power of the force and influence and power and talent, to be found in this Convention, will be brought to There has been no exhibition of party feeling in this body hitherto, except in the election of a President, but I caution the majority, that this against the weight and influence of the commitgrant of additional power to the President may give rise to a suspicion that they are willing to promote party purposes.

Mr. MERIWETHER. Barely one suggestion that they are willing to proposition submitted by the standing committee, than he would have to do any thing that is perfectly impracticable. Sir, it is wrong to work Mr. PRESIDENT. Before proceeding to put the question, I will remark that I did not know may hear what every man has to say, and every

from voting upon it.

Mr. McHENRY. I will only remark that, I morrow. We can take up the old Constitution, did not suppose that you had any such knowl-edge. I did not mean to insinuate any such tion, line by line. We can re-adopt that which hing.

We consider ought to be re-adopted, and we can modify that which we think ought to be modieas, 52, navs, 43. So that the amendment was dopted.

The 7th rule was amended on the motion of that it is not to be entirely changed. Where then Mr. C. A. Wickliffe, by substituting the word "plurality," for the word "majority." So that plurality of votes in the Convention may apvise something which the people have never con-ceived of, and which will be perhaps utterly re-pugnant to them, when devised by the commit-

tees of this Convention.

What have we to do? The people desire but few alterations; they ask for but few; we have words "presiding officer," for the word "President," so that a gentleman appointed to preside in the absence of the President might have power to clear the galleries in case of disturbance would rather work, than the old Constitution.— Although I have ever been in favor of Constitutional reform, and am so now, I know of no platform upon which I would rather work, than the The 11th rule which provides for the appointment of standing committees on the various arcicles of the Constitution, was then read for condideration.

Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. This rule must be a committee, which I would rather work, than the old Constitution. There are many of its provisions which I desire to preserve, and I am not willing that new propositions shall be urged upon this Convention, with all the power and influence of a committee, which may be unacceptable to majority of the convention of the conven mr. C. A. wickliff. Ins rule hust be able to a majority of this Convention, and yet this body among the committees enumerated that majority be unable to control the work of

the committee.

I think we can do the work in a shorter time by doing it in Convention, and that we can do members in the Convention, and it is proposed it in a manner more satisfactory to ourselves, by resolving ourselves into a committee of the whole, and taking up the old Constitution as I have already intimated. Therefore, I have sub-

tees, composed of nine members each, and the Convention, I suppose, to be dissolved until those committees report. We will meet, I suppose, each day as a matter of mere formality and wait too, three, or four weeks until the com-mittees are prepared to report. And when those reports shall have been laid before us, will they not have to be considered in Convention? They will still have to be gone over. Then, why not begin at once in Convention? It seems to me

that it would be far better. The Conventien then adjourned.

BACON-HAMS AND SHOULDERS. 500 STRICTLY prime Pork House Hams; 10,000 lbs. strictly prime Pork House Shoulders; store and for sale by TODD & CRIFTENDEN Sept. 41.

FRANKFORT.

SATURDAY ::::::OCTOBER 6, 1849.

JOHN W. FINNELL, Editor.

A meeting of the citizens of Scott county was held at the Court House in Georgetown, on the 28th ult. for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the great Railroad Conventions at St.

Resolutions earnestly recommending a vigorous prosecution of the great enterprize, and declaring it to be the duty of Congress, at its next ession, to provide for the immediate survey and location of the most practicable, cheap and convenient route for the road.

The foilowing named gentlemen were appointed delegates to the Conventions:-Col. Thomas H. Bradford, Dr. W. B. Keene, Dr. W. C. Webb, Robert P. Rankin, Col. M. V. Thomson, R. W. Keene, S. F. Gano, John B. Viley, Junius R. Ward, Victor M. Flournoy, Thornton F. Johnson, William Applegate, George W. Johnson, Andrew Harper, Basil Duke, Dr. W. G. Offutt, Richard M. Johnson, Jr., John F. Warren, Gen. T. C. Flournoy, Dr. John R. Desha, Charles Buford, J. M. Shepard, B. D. Harmon.

We are gratified to see that this important work is beginning to command the attention of the people of the Mississippi Valley. The estimated probable cost of a railroad from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean, is an incon siderable sum when contrasted with the mines of wealth it opens to the American Nation. Connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans with a line of Railroad, and the carrying trade of the world must fall into our hands-give our people that, and the energy and enterprize of yankee-dom will very soon discover mines more valuable by far, than the richest placers of Feather river.

We trust our own townspeople feel sufficient interest in the subject, to appoint delegates to these Conventions. Let us follow the example of our Scott county friends, and encourage those who are patriotically devoting their time and money in aid of the enterprize, by our presence and counsel.

THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD me weeks since we noticed a rumor that the stock in this road not taken on the first of Sep-

We are glad to find, however, in the Covingtor Journal of October 3d, the following paragraph, no doubt:

vithout fail, be finished at an early date."

This important road once completed, and we enture the prediction, that the fertile lands of the Licking Valley will become the most valuable lands in the State, and many that are now in a state of nature, unoccupied and almost unapproachable from any of the main thoroughfares of the State, will soon receive a thrifty and industrious population. Some of the finest lands in the State are locked out from the commercial world by the mountains and ridges lying between the Covington road on the one hand, out and can defy the beseigers for an entire year.

The influence of Russia and Austria has been Pierce these rich valleys, and the dark, almost trackless forest will speedily melt away. We Mr. McHENRY called for a division of the question and the yeas and nays on the first branch. He said, I do not desire to debate this question. It will only make the suggestion, that I do not believe the gentleman need apprehend any such impropriety of conduct on the part of our presidence of the committees, in order that they may carry out particular objects; and individual members of the Convention, will be brought to be found in this Convention, will be brought to be found in this Convention, will be brought to be found in this Convention, will be brought to that the text of the said, I do not desire to debate this question. Chair will intentionally make such an organization, but that will be the necessary result of having the work done through committees. All the intentional way in the fact given above. We hope the road may be speedily made. Though we have no personal to Naples; his reception was of the most striking and popular character. He will not go to Rome for the present. The cholera is committing section, that I do not be at upon particular propositions. Not that the sincerely hope that we are not again mistaken in the fact given above. We hope the road may be speedily melt away. We key; but letters from Constantinople state that the text of the character in the fact given above. We hope the road may be speedily melt away. We key; but letters from Constantinople state that the wincerely hope that we are not again mistaken in the fact given above. We hope the road may be speedily melt away. We key; but letters from Constantinople state that the trackless forest will speedily melt away. in wealth and prosperity, we personally know and admire many of the hardy and industrious people who live along the line of the proposed land but not so materially as to affect the crops. The late downward tendency of the corn market has been checked and a slight advance has taken nergies are cramped. We want to see a marand it is, that the majority here have not yet choson guardians over them.

by committees in forming a Constitution. It is people who are more fortunately situated, may one half since the commencement. 13,000 perbe able to command a good market and a fair price for the products of their labor.

> Members of the Convention desiring copies of vention, can procure them by leaving their names with the Clerk of the Commonwealth

> An Irishman named John Haley died of Cholera at Mrs. Nancy Innis' in Fayette county, on

A. W. Babbitt, Esq., elected to represent the interests of the Mormons at the Salt Lake, in has not transpired. Congress, informs the editors of the St. Louis Union, that the graves, with which, according to letters heretofore published, it has been represented the whole route of the California emigrants was strewed, are, in most cases, only the graves of the surplus provisions, which according to the usual custom of the mountaineers majority not to surrender. According to the Viing to the usual custom of the mountaineers, have been buried. Dr. White, of St. Louis, bu- and the bombardment was to commence on the ried his medicines in that way.

Prof. Tho. D. Mitchell, formerly of Lexingtice of Medicine, in the University of the State give the Austrians battle. It was rumored at ton, has aacepted the chair of Theory and Pracof Missouri.

AMERICAN CHAMPAIGNE.-Many of the papers are exulting over the manufacture of American Champaigne as if it was a great novelty. They do not seem to be aware of the fact that for years there have been quantities of a native fluid, nicely prepared in this county, which, when bottled, corked, wired, covered with tin foil and marked with a French label, passed for very fair champaigne. As to its origin, Jersey apple trees could probably tell more about that than the naive grape-vines .- Maysville Eagle.

Maurice, a negro man belonging to the estate of John Standiford, deceased, was killed in of John Standiford, deceased, was killed in Centerville, on Saturday evening, by Mr. Ed-mond Jones, of that place. Mr. J. states, that he shot with a pistol, in self-defence. No white person witnessed it. Mr. J. has been held to bail, for trial at the next term of our Circuit

A HANDSOME COMPLIMENT.—The citizens of Madison county, at the sale of the property of Cyrus Turner, dec'd., on the 21st of September, purchased one of the finest and best fatted bullocks ever fed in Kentucky, and have appointed a committee of three of her prominent citizens to present the bullock to Governor Crittenden, at his residence in Frankfort, in the name, and on behalf of the citizens of the county, in token of their regard for him as a citizen, and of their high estimate of his services to the State and Nahigh estimate of his services to the S tion. The bullock cost one hundred dollars—and it is supposed will weigh 2,000 pounds.

Richmond Chronicle,

FRANKFORT PAPERS .- From the present time until the Convention concludes its labors, these pa-pers will or ought to be, looked to with intense interest by the great mass of the free and intelli-gent voters of the State. It is the only source from which they may expect to receive full and accurate details of the proceedings of that body. Their columns will contain a fund of political information of immense value to the people, and it seems to us, that no thinking man, who feels when the cash accompanies the names. The reports in the Commonwealth and Yeoman, owing to arrangements made by the respective pro-prietors of those sheets, will be precisely the

The delegates to the Convention, it strikes us, ould not do better than to disseminate these papers broadcast among their constituents. Such a fund of valuable information, as they will furnish, has not been presented to the people of Kentucky for fifty years; and such another op-portunity of enlightening them upon topics of portunity of enlightening them upon topics of such vital importance to their political welfare may not again present itself in the same period

The Daily Commonwealth, the first number of which appeared on Tuesday, will contain full and accurate reports of the daily proceedings of the Convention and of the Legislature. It is ninently worthy of the patronage of those who wish to keep up (as who does not) with the action of those bodies—especially the latter. How many names shall we send down as subscribers for this valuable journal, by the next mail? Georgetown Herald.

We learn from the Pittsburgh American that during the past week a trial has been made in that city of a newly invented cannon for the purpose of testing its advantages over guns cast n the usual way. The experiment resulted in favor of the new gun, which exploded only at the 255th round, while the other, with precisely the same charge and the same strength of reinforce, exploded at the 85th round. The inventor of the new piece is Lieut. RODMAN, of the U.S. Army, and his improvement consists in casting the cannon hollow instead of solid as heretofore, the "core" being prepared so as to enclose a continuous current of cold water, which by a steady flow during the process of cooling, chills and thereby increases the density and consequently the strength of the metal.

A smoke-consuming stove has been invented by Mr. James Coles, of Cincinnati. The inventember, had been subscribed for by the agent of tion is based upon the principle that the conme eastern capitalists. This rumor was dis- tinued introduction of cold air coming in concredited, and we published a statement correct- tact with the heated smoke, produces combus-

Mr. Freaner writes to the Picayune from San of the truth of which we suppose there can be Francisco, under date of August 22d, that some of the emigrants from Independence had arrived "The Stock in the Lexington and Covington Railroad is all taken, and the road will now, Some four thousand were within a few day's Some four thousand were within a few day's march of the Sacramento mines.

Telegraphed for the Louisville Courier.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA. St. Johns, Oct. 4.

The Canada arrived at Halifax at a quarter past 9 yesterday, making the passage in less than

Hungary .- Comorn though beseiged still holds exerted to compel the Porte to surrender the Hungarian Chiefs who have taken refuge in Turbut letters from Constantinople state that

England.—The weather has been wet in Eng road. They are cut off from market, and their place. The unfavorable reports of the potato disease caused a reaction. A favorable change has taken place in the mortality from cholera sons have been swept away from London.

IRELAND.—The potato disease is beyond doubt extending into several districts, though it has not yet become general.

France.-A good deal of attention is directed the debates in the New York Constitutional Con-to the Neapolitan Council of the Clergy, which rentian can procure them by leaving their has commenced its sittings in Paris. Almost all the Bishops and distinguished elergy in France are assisting at the Council. The cholera has permanently diminished at Paris. The conspirators of June are to be tried at Versailles on the 10th of October.

GERMANY .- Papers received this morning anounce the unexpected resignation of the Dutch Ministry, "en masse," after a nights deliberation. The King accepted their resignation and gave instructions for the formation of another cabinet. .The circumstance which led to the result

TURKEY .- Honor to Abdel Mechis! honor to the Turkish Ministry! They have nobly done their duty and refused to become panderers to the vindictive blood thirstiness of Joseph. The garrison of Comorn is well provisioned, with 30,enna journals 30,000 men are to beseige Comorn,

Austria.-The Austrians occupied a greater part of the Island schute without resistance, but a part of the Hungarians were strongly entrench-Vienna that Bem had fallen into the hands of the Russians. Hungarian officers had been put to death, some by hanging at Arad and Ten Nicholas, the Russian Ambassador at the Porte, demanded the execution of the Hungarian officers, Kossuth, Dembinski, DeReyel, Messmaras ses, and their companions. A Russian General had arrived at Constantinople, whose mission was to bully the Sultan into a compliance with the demand of Austria. The Consul replied that the Turkish Government had resolved not to surrender the Hungarian refugees to either Russia or Austria. On this decision being communicated to the Sultan, he declared in the impressive and determined manner that the refagees should not be given up let the conseque ces be what they might. We trust, says a leading London paper, "that Lord Palmerston will do his duty as nobly as the Sultan has done his, and that Russia and Austria will be given to understand that war with Turkey for such a cause means war with England. We are rejoiced to find Kossuth and his companions are furnished with passports from the English Ambassador, and trust that every assistance to support the independence of the Sultan against the attacks of Russia and vassal Austria.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE TO THE LONDON NEWS.—
Petewardin surrendered to the Imperial troops on the 5th ult. A part of the Magyars decided to still hold out, but a majority overruled them.

THE LOUISVILLE DAILY COURIER.-The Louisville Morning Courier will be furnished to Subscriptions received by H. M. McCarry, at the Shields House Oct. 6.

MARRIED,

In South Frankfort, on Thursday evening last, y Rev. Geo. W. Brush, Archibald Robertson, Esq., to Miss Ella Gray, daughter of Joseph

TExtra copies of the Daily Commonwealth will be furnished at the Counting Room of this Office, at 2 cents per copy.

Copies of the Weekly Commonwealth will be furnished at 4 cents per copy.

Important Information.

SHIRES, 128 Sycamore, and 36 Fourth St., Cincinnati, COTINUES to Manufacture all kinds of TIN, COP-PER, SHEET IRON and JAPANED WARE and WORK, equal if not superior to any in the United

states.

A splendid and large variety of House Furnishing Goods, consisting of Fancy Hardware, Hollow Ware, Brooms, Dusters, Window and Willow Ware, &c. &c., allways on hand and for sale on reasonable terms.

In addition to the above, the proprietor is prepared to In addition to the above, the proprietor is prepared to indertake the Agency, and attend to the Sale of Newly invented, Ornamental or Useful Articles of almost every

N. B.—The location is one of the very best in the city, and the exhibition and Sale Room one of the largest and most splendid in the whole country.

Cincinnati, Ohio, October 5, 1849.—d

Fine Cigars.

PLANTATION. Cuba Principe, Payizo, Star Principe,
Habanna, Colorado, Regalia, Grenadero's Regalia,
El Leon De Cro, Pressed Regalia, and Holbrook's
Cigars, all very fine, at
PIERSON'S CONFECTIONERY.
October 6, 1849.—887

Fine Tobacco. FERGUSON'S Extra fine Buena Vista Chewing To-bacco; Goodwin's fine cut Patent Chewing Tobacco; n Cured, Sweet Leaf, and Co PIERSON'S CONFECTIONERY. October 6, 1848.-88

CITY STOVE STORE, No. 5, Fifth St., near Main St., Cincinnati, O. FRENCH, STRONG & FINE, PECTFULLY invite sttention to their large as

STOVES, GRATES, &c. Comprising the "Eureka," "Model Air Tight,"
Premium Cooking Stoves; Fancy Air Tight Parlor
and other Heating Stoves in great variety, at LOW
PRICES FOR CASH. Call and examine.
Cincinnati, Oct. 4, 1849.—d

STEAM SPICE MILLS.

HARRISON & EATON, Coffee and Spice Dealers, Walnut Street, op-posite Pearl Street House, Cincinnati, v. CONSTANTLY on hand, fresh ground and warranted

PEPPER. ALLSPICE, Genuine African CayCINNAMON, Genuine African Cayenne.
s suited to the RATAIL TRADE, and neatly labeled,
Ground COFFEE.

Blank Books of every African Cayenne Pepper Sauce in Bottles.
Ground COFFEE packed in papers to order, for Wharl Boats or Grocers, and warranted pure.
J. Photels and Steam Boats supplied at short notice, and on reachable trees.

What Boats and Steam Boats supported and on reasonable terms.

CASH paid for MUSTARD SEED.

References:—Springer & Whiteman; Burrows & Thompson; T. C. Butler & Co.; Harrison & Hooper; Hosea & Fraser; Minor, Andrews & Co.

Hotels:—Galt House, W. E. Marsh; U. S. Hotel, A. Wetherbee; Pearl Street House, Col. J. Noble.

Cincinnati, Oct. 4, 1849.—d

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

THE undersigned would respectfully call the atten-AND STATIONERY, consisting of Law, Medical Theological, Miscellaneous and School Books; Blank Records and Account Books of every description on und or made to order at a short notice; Binder's Leater and Cloth; Printer's Ivory and Enameled Surfac Cards; a large stock of Record, Foolscap, Letter, Note Envelope, Blotting and Drawing Papers; Envolopes Steel and Gold Pens; Quills; Ink; Water Colors; Pe forated Boards; Globes, Celestial and Terrestrial; Orro forated Boards; Globes, Celestial and Terrestrial; Orre rys; Telluvian's Mathematical Instruments; Surveyor' Compasses and Chains; Chess Men; Backgammo Boards, &c. A large stock of Engravings. For sale, Wholesale ane Retail, by GEORGE COX.

October 4, 1849.—d GEORGE COX.

MERRILL'S BAKERY,

WHOLESALE CANDY FACTORY, N. E. Corner Front and Walnut Streets, Ci

PILOT BISCUIT; Water Crackers: Graham Crackers Always on hand at the lowest prices. Country Merchants are invited to call.

ROBERT MERRILL, Jr.

Cincinnati, October 4-d.

CHARLES MULLER.

IMPORTER OF Fancy Goods, Toys, Cutlery, Looking Glass Plates, Etc. A ND Manufacturer of Looking Glasses, Walnut street, three doors below Pearl, Cincinnati; and 30 Platt street, New York. Oct. 4, 1849.—d

P. HOLLAND, Commission Merchant, and Tobacco Factor, No. 18, West Front St., Cincinnati, O.

BEING Agent for all the principal Manufacturers in Virginia, Missouri and Kentucky, I am prepared to sell TOBACCOS lower than any other establishmen of the Mountains. Always on hand from 1.000 to 5,000 Packages,

1,000 to 5,000 the following styles.
VIRGINIA. MISSOURI.
Lb. Lump.
5 do. 5 do.
8 do. 8 do.
10 12 do.
10 do.
10 10 do. KENTUCKY. 5 do. 5 do. 8 do. 8 do. 12 do. 12 do. 16 do. 16 do. Cincinnati, October 4, 1849.—d

Piano Forte Warerooms. N. W. Corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets, CINCINNATI.

PETERS & FIELD, TAKE the liberty of informing their friends and the public generally, that they are constantly supplied with PIANO FORTES,
From the unrivalled Manufacturers. NUNS & CLARK, and A. H. GALE & CO. of New York, and will furnish them to purchasers at the New York retail prices, giving an unlimited guaranty, with bill of sale of each instrument.

P. &. F. having sold upwards of 250 of these instrunents within three years, and received voluntary Let-ers from a great m ny Purchasers, expressing entire atusfaction with their instruments, do not hesitate to ecommend them to the attention of all persons desiring

o purchase, believing them superior in every respect, to ny and all others offered in this city. Orders from the interior will receive prompt attention, and instruments selected with care.

N. E. Old Pianos taken in part payment.

We are constantly supplied with MUSIC from all

the Eastern Publishers.

Ciacinnati, October 4, 1849.--d

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

WE have now in store, S,039 Reams of Paper, and have several lots amounting to 1,060 Reams to arrive within 30 days, comprising the largest and only complete assortment of paper in the West. A large part of this stock has been manfactured expressly to our order, and is exactly adapted to the wants of Printers, Manufacturers, and other consumers in this region. Our arrangements with Eastern Manufacturers have been perfected the present summer, and give us advantages equal, if not superior, to any other Westhrn Dealers.

s. We warrant the Papers sold by us to be the very best of their class made in this country.

On a strict comparison of quality. weight and colors, our prices will be found LOWER than any others. We nivite such comparisons by all who wish to purchase in his market.

BUTLER & BROTHER, this market. Wholesale Paper Dealers,
Main street, between Fifth and Sixth.
Cincinnati, August 1, 1849.—d

Paste Blacking, Writing Ink, &c.

Paste Blacking, Writing Ink, &c.

WE continue, as we have done for ten years past, to manufacture Paste Blacking, Writing Ink, and Nerve and Bone Liniment.

The quality of these articles we warrant equal to any in the country, and the low price at which we now sell Paste Blacking and Writing Ink, offers inducements for Western Dealers to buy of us, instead of bringing out an Eastern article at a higher cost in the addition of freight, insurance, and exchange

We have every necessary appliance of machinery to make these articles to the best advantage, and are prepared to fill all orders with dispatch.

We have for several years past made large sales annually, to most of the Western and Southern cities from Pittsburgh an 1 St. Louis, te New Orleans and Mobile.

We invite the special attention of Western Dealers to these facts.

Main street, between Fifth and Sixth.

Cincinnati, Aug. 1, 1849.—4

Doctor Geo. Stealey

WILL ATTEND REGULARLY TO THE Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics. OFFICE-No. 3, Swigert's Row, St. Clair Street, FRANKFORT, KY, August 21, 1849-880-1f

Dr. Joseph G. Roberts HAS resumed the practice of Physic and Surgery in Frankfort and the vicinity. Office, No. 3, Swigert's Row, St. Clair street, opposite the Companyes the office.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 21, 1849-880-tf J. E. WITHERS A. WITHERS.

C. A. WITHERS & CO. EEP constantly on hand a large assortment of Missouri, Kentucky and Virginia TOBACCO, f all descriptions, together with every article usually und in a Tobacco Establishment. Having accepted he Agency for a large number of Virginia Manufacturers ealers will be furnished at the lowest Eastern prices All orders for articles not in our line, will be prompt filled.

Cincinuati, Ohio, Oct. 2, 1849.

Barber Shop, Bath House, &c.

Henry Samuel,

On East Side St. Clair St., opposite the Mansion House,

H AVING recently refitted his establishment in a
style superior to any in the city, and as he has fitted up good Gas Lights, he is prepared at all times to
attend to all that may give him a call. He continues
to keep for sale Perfumery, Brushes, Gloves, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, &c., &c.

HIS NEW BATH HOUSE, which was fitted up last summer, in style inferior to none in the city, is open from Monday to Sunday morn-ing, where all can obtain any kind of Bath at the short-est notice. He has, also, the best kind of washer wo-men, and any one wanting clothes

WASHED OR SCOURED, an have it done in superior order and without delay.

By careful attention to business, he hopes to merit a ontinuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally be-

WANTED! WANTED!!

THE undersigned are desirous of purchasing si sand Bushels of RYE, and Three Thousand Bushels of BARLEY. They are willing give the highest CASH price.

Frankfort, October 4, 1849.—d & WALSTON.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.

AT TAYLOR'S BOOK STORE, Sign of the Big Book, Main Street, Frankfort. THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public, that he is now in the receipt of a large and well selected stock of BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.,

mprising every article usually kept in a retainer, consisting in part, of the followig, to wit LAW, MEDICAL, THEOLOGICAL, and MIS-CELLANEOUS BOOKS; A general assortment of holm's fine Pen and Pocket Knives; School Books: Envelopes & Visiting Cards of every quality; Family Bibles: Pocket and Pew Bibles; Port Folios; Fine Pocket Books and Fine Prayer Books;

Wallets; Fancy and Plain Note Cap and Letter Paper; Paper; Quills, Pens, Ink, &c.; Slate Pencils, &c. &c. Rogers' and Wosten-

Persons desirous of supplying themselves with Books and Stationery, are respectfully invited to call and examine his Stock and prices before purchasing He will be constantly in the receipt of all the late and mportant Works as they issue from the press.

Special orders for Books, &c. not on hand, attended to on short notice.

to on short notice.

All of which he is determined to sell at low prices for CASH.

JOSEPH TAYLOR.

Main street, 4 doors from the Corner.

Frankfort, Oct. 4, 1849.—3-4t

ROBERT STEVENSON. PLAIN AND DECORATIVE

House and Sign Painter, Guilder and Glazier, Paper Hanger, &c. NEWELL'S BUILDINGS, ANN-ST. MITATION of Woods, Marbles, Damasks, Tapestries, Morocco, Ground, Window Shade Bronzing: and Jeiling and Wall Painting, in Oil, Turpentine, Size and Composition Colors, and every style of interior decora-

on.

Mixed Paint for family use, for sale.

Work attended with promptness, on the most liberal frms.

Frankfort, October 3, 1849.—3m

STOUGHTON'S RESTAURAT. Corner of Main and Ann-Streets, ner site the Weisiger House,

S now open for the Season. None but the best Li-quors are to be found at this establishment. Fresh Baltimore Oysters,

Are kept constantly on hand, and served up in the best style, at any hour of the day or night. They come to hand carefully packed in Ice, and are very superior.

Mr. S. is prepared to give Dining or Supper Parties to gentlemen whenever desired.

Frankfort, Oct. 3, 1849.

KIMBALL'S DAGUERREAN ROOMS, OVER PIERSON'S CONCECTIONERY, ST. CLAIR STREET, FRANKFORT, KY.

STREET, FRANKFORF, KY.

THE subscriber having closed, for the season, his
Manufactory of Shower Baths and Refrigerators, is
prepared to devote his exclusive attention to his Deguerreotype Rooms. Having purchased a large lot of
Jewelry and Stock. is prepared to accommodate all who
may favor him with their patronage, on the most reasonable terms.

J. A. KIMBALL,
Frankfort, Sept. 11, 1849.—883

H. P. NEWELL'S Coach and Light Carriage Manufactory, Corner of Mulberry and Second Streets, opposite New MADISON, INDIANA.



NEWELL'S REPOSITORY. AT FRANKFORT, KY.,
First door be on the Weisiger House, on Ann Street

CHARIOTS, Landeaus, Coaches, Rockaways, Brits-kas, Chariotees, Buggies, Harness, &c, made to order, and receiving here every week. ALSO-DEALER IN

Hardware and Groceries,

Carriage Trimmings, Springs, Axles, Cloths, Laces, Patent Leather, Spanish Moss, Lamps, Bands, &c. ALL LOW FOR CASH,

NEWELL'S BUILDINGS, Between the Weisiger and Market Houses, FRANKFORT, KY. September 11, 1849,-883

Hard Ware. A general assortment of improved Locks; Metallic Knobs; Mill Saws; Hand and Tenant Saws: Screws; Files; Nails; Scales; Augurs; all kiuds of Tools, &c. Call and examine.

Groceries.

L OAF SUGAR; New Orleans Sugar; best Old Rio Coffee; best Magnolia Flour; Bacon and Mackerel; Tea; Crackers; fresh Butter every week; best Cheese; Star and Summer Candles; all in store, and for sale low for cash or trade by

H. P. NEWELL. September 17th-884

TO WATCHMAKERS AND DEALERS IN JEWELRY, CUTLERY & VARIETY GOODS.

HAVING moved into our new store, No.

130, Main street, under the Commercial
Bank, we are now opening our FALL
Gold and Silver Watches;
Fine and Common Jewelry, Spectacles,
Spectacle Glasses, Accordeons, Pistols.
Razors, Kuives and Scissors;
Fine French and Yankee Brass Clocks;
Violins and Violin Strings;
A general assortment of Watchmaker's Tools and
Materials, &c., &c., of our own direct importation and
purchase from the original manufacturers, and all which
we will selt at as low prices as any house in the country.

DUHME & CO.

Cincinnati, Oct. 9, 1849-5t. 83 (ch Gazette.)

COURT OF APPEALS Meets 1st Monday in June, and 1st Monday in December in each year.

GENERAL CCURT Meets 1st Monday in February, and 1st Tuesday after 2d Monday in August in each year.

FEDERAL COURT Meets 3d Monday in May, and 3d Monday in October in each year.

CIRCUIT AND COUNTY COURTS.

ADAIR. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday in Marck, June and September. The County Court ast Monday in all the other months.

ALLEN. Circuit Court, the 2d Monday in May

all the other months. ANDERSON. Circuit Court, the 4th Monday in April, and 1st Monday in November. Chancery Term the last Monday in November. County

and November. County Court, 2d Monday in

Court the 2d Monday in every month
BALLARD. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday in

April and October.

BARREN. Circuit Court, the 3d Monday in March and September. Chancery Terms last Monday in November, and 4th Monday in June. County Court, the 3d Monday in other months.

BATH. Circuit Court, the 3d Monday in March and September. Chancery Term, Tuesday succeeding 3d Monday in July. County Court the

2d Monday in every month.

Boone. Circuit Court, the 2d Monday in May and November. County Court, the 1st Monday in every month. BOURBON. Circuit Court, the 2d Monday in

April and October. County Court, the 1st Monday in every month except August. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday BOYLE. March and September. County Court, in addition to the 3d Monday in every month, may hold

a special term on 2d Monday in March.

Bracken. Circuit Court, the 3d Monday in March, June, and September. County Court, the 3d Monday in every month.

BRECKINGINGE. Circuit Court, the 2d Monday in April and October. County Court, the 3d Monday in all other months.

BULLITT. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday in

April and October. County Court, the 3d Monday in each month. BUTLER. Circuit Court, the 4th Monday in

March and September. County Court, the 2d Monday in other months. Breathert. Circuit Court, the 4th Monday in March and September. County Court, the 3d

Monday in each month. CALDWELL. Circuit Court, 3d Monday in April and October. Chancery Term, the 3d Monday in July. County Court, 3d Monday in other

CALLOWAY. Circuit Court, the 2d Monday in May and November. County Court, the 4th Monday in other months.

CAMPBELL. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday in April, July and October. County Court, 4th Monday in each month. CARROLL. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday in

April and October. County Court, the 1st Mon in all other months, except August, which shall be the 2d Monday. Circuit Court, the 2d Monday in May and November. County Court, the 1st

Monday in every month. Casey. Circuit Court, the 3d Monday in May August and November. County Court, the 2d Monday in August.

CHRISTIAN. Circuit Court, the 2d Monday in May, August and November. Chancery Term, 3d Monday in August. County Court, the last Monday in April, October and July.
CRITTENDEN. Circuit Court, the 4th Monday in May and November. County Court, 2d Monday

in all other months. CLARKE. Circuit Court, the 4th Monday in

March and September. County Court, the 4th Monday in all other months. Chancery Term, Tuesday succeeding 4th Monday in June. CLAY. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday in June, and 4th Monday in November. County Court, 1st Monday in all other months.

CUMBERLAND. Circuit Court, the 2d Monday in April, July and October. County Court, the 2d Monday in all other months. enday in all other months.

CLINTON. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday in April and October. County Court, the 1st Monin all other months.

in all other months EDMONSON. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday in May and November. County Court, the 1st Monday in all other months.

Circuit Court, the 4th Monday in April, and October, and 2d Monday in June.— County Court, the 4th Monday in every month that there is no Circuit Court. Chancery Term, Tuesday succeeding the 3d Monday in June.

Fayerre. Circuit Court, the 2d Monday in February, and the 4th Monday in March, June 2d Monday in every month. and September, and last Monday in November. County Court, the 2d Monday in every month. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday March and September, and 2d Monday in July.

County Court, the 4th Monday in every month. FLOYD. Circuit Court, the 2d Monday in April and July, and 3d Monday in October.— County Court, the 2nd Monday in all other FRANKLIN. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday in

April and July, and 3d Monday in November. unty Court, 3d Monday in each month, except April and November, and on 2d Monday in 3d Monday in November. ovember-no Court in April. FULTON. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday in March and September.

Circuit Court, the 3d Monday in

GARRARD. Circuit Court, the 4th Monday in May and November. County Court, the 3d Monday in January, and the 2d Monday in all other months. Chancery Term, the 4th Monday in

GRANT. Circuit Court, 4th Monday in May, and 1st Monday in November. County Court, the 2d Monday in all other months. GRAVES. Circuit Court, the 4th Monday in May and November. County Court, the 3d Monday in all other months.

GRAYSON. Circuit Court, the 4th Monday in April and October. County Court, the 4th Monday in all other months. May and November. County Court, the 3d Mon-

day in all other months. GREENUP. Circuit Court, the 4th Monday in April and October, and 3d Monday in July.

anty Court, the 1st Monday in April, May, October and November. HANCOCK. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday in June and December. County Court, the 3d Monday in April and October, and 4th Monday in all other months.

HARDIN. Circuit Court, 3d Monday in March and September. County Court, the 3d Monday in all other months, except April and October. (2d Monday.)

HARLAN. Circuit Court, the 2d Monday ... April and October. County Court, the 1st Monday in all other months. Circuit Court, the 2d Monday in

March, June and September. County Court, the 2d Monday in 2d Monday in every month. Chancery Term, 3d Monday in February.

HART. Circuit Court, the 2d Monday in May

and November. County Court, the 1st Monday in all other months.

HENDERSON. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday in April and October. County Court, 4th Monday each month.

HENRY. Circuit Court, the 2d Monday in April and October, County Court, the first Monday in every month, except August, and 2d Monday

in that month HICKMAN. Circuit Court, the 3d Monday in March and September. County Court, Thursday succeeding 1st Monday in August, and 1st Monday ip all other months,

HOPKINS. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday in

Hopkins. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday in March and September. Chancery Term, the 1st Monday in July. County Court, the 1st Monday in every month. Hopkinsville Chancery Court, the 2d Monday in July.

Jefferson. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday in January, March, May, and September. Chancery Term, the 1st Monday in May, and 3d Monday in November. Criminal Term, the 1st Monday in February, 3d Monday in April and August, and 4th Monday in June and October. County County, the 1st Monday in every month.

Jessamine. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday in January, 4th Monday in March, and 2d Monday 1th March January, 4th Monday in March, and 2d Mon day in September. County Court, the 3d Mon-day in April, July and October, and 1st Monday

in all other months.

Johnson. Circuit Court, the 4th Monday in April and October. County Court, the 4th Monlay, in all other months.

KENTON. Circuit Court, the 4th Monday in April and October.

KNOX. Circuit Court, the 4th Monday March and September. County Court, the 4th Monday in in every month.

LARUE. Circuit Court, the 3d Monday in April and October. County Court, the 4th Monday in

ery month. LETCHER. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday after Perry. County Court, the 1st Monday in every

LAUREL. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday in March and September. County Court, the 2d Monday in all other months. LAWRENCE. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday in

May and November. County Court, the 3d Monlay in every month except those in which are circuit courts. LEWIS. Circuit Court, the 3d Monday in April

and October. County Courts, the 3d Monday in April other months, and 1st Monday in April and October. Chancery Term, the 2d Monday in June.

Lixcolx. Circuit Court, the 3d Monday in March and September. County Court, the 1st Monday in all other months.

LIVINGSTON. Circuit Court, the 2d Monday in May and November. Chancery Term, the 2d Monday in July.

Logan. Circuit Court, the 2d Monday in May and November. County Court, 3d Monday in

every month.

Madison. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday in March and September. Chancery Term, 2d Monday in December. County Court, 2d Mon-

day in June and November.

Marshall. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday in May and November. County Court, the 1st Monday in every month.

Mason. Circuit Court, the 2d Monday in May and November. Chancery Term, 2d Monday in February. County Court, the 1st Monday in May and November, and 2d Monday in all other

McCracken. Circuit Court, the 3d Monday April and October. County Court, the 2d onday in all other months.

Mariox. Circuit Court, the 2d Monday in pril and October. County Court, 1st Monday

all other months. MEADE. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday in May and November, and 3d Monday in August.— Ceunty Court, the 1st Monday in every month. MERCER. Circuit Court, the 4th Monday in April and October. County Court, the 1st Mon-

y in every month.
Monroe. Circuit Court, the 3d Monday in MONROE. oril and October, and the 4th Monday in July. hancery Term, the 3d Monday in July. County urt, the 4th Monday in all other months

Montgomery. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday March and September. County Court, the 1st Monday in all other months.

Morgan. Circuit Court, the 3d Monday in May and November. County Court, the 4th Monday in May and November, and in every other month when there is no circuit court.

MUHLENBURG. Circuit Court, the 3d Monday

March and September. County Court, the last Monday in all other months.

NELSON. Circuit Court, the last Monday in February and May, and 1st Monday in Septem-

er. County Court, 2d Monday in every month Nicholas. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday in May and November, and 4th Monday in July County Court, the third Monday in every m Chancery Term, 1st Tuesday after 3d Monday in Оню. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday in April

and October. County Court, the 2d Monday in all other months.

OLDHAM. Circuit Court, the 3d Monday in April and October. County Court, the 2d Mon lay in every month.

Owen. Circuit Court, the 2d Monday in May,

nd 4th Monday in October. County Court, the DAVIESS. Circuit Court, the 3d Monday in 3d Monday in every month.

Owsley. Circuit Court, Tuesday after 1st

Owsley. Circuit Court, Tuesday after 1st

in May and November. County Court, the 2d Monday in all other months.

Pendleton. Circuit Court, the 4th Monday in March, June and September. County Court, the

1st Monday in every month. Perry. Circuit Court, the 4th Monday in March and September. County Court, 2d Monday in every month.
Pike. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday in April,

ad 2d Monday in October. County Court, the Circuit Court, Monday succeeding

the 4th Monday in April and October. County Court, the 3d Monday in every month. ROCKCASTLE. Circuit Court, the 2d Monday in March and September. County Court, the 4th Monday in all other months, except August.

Russell. Circuit Court, the 3d Monday in

March and September. County Court, the 2d Monday in every month.

Scott. Circuit Court, the last Monday in Feb. ruary, and 2d Monday in August. County Court, the 3d Monday in every month. Chancery Term,

SHELBY. Circuit Court, the 3d Monday in March and September. County Court, the 2d Monday in every month.

SIMPSON. Circuit Court, the 4th Monday in

March and September. County Court, the 2d May and November. County Court, 3d Monday Monday in all other months. Spencer. Circuit Court, the 3d Monday in April and October. County Court, the 2d Mon-

lay in every month except August.

TAYLOR. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday in April and October. County Court, 2d Monday

every month. Topp. Circuit Court, the 3d Monday in April and October. County Court, the 2d Monday in very month.

TRIGG. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday in April nd October. County Court, 2d Monday in all other months. Chancery Term, 2d Monday in TRIMBLE. Circuit Court, the 3d Monday in

Circuit Court, the 4th Monday in March, and last Monday in August. County Court, the 2d Monday in every month.
UNION. Circuit Court, the 3d Monday in April

and October. Chancery Term, the 2d Monday in July. County Court, the 2d Monday in April, and 3d Monday in every month except August.

WARREN. Circuit Court, the 4th Monday in February and August. County Court, the 4th Monday in all other months. Washington. Circuit Court, the 4th Mondays

in April and October. Chancery Court, 3d Monday in August—County Court, 3d Monday in WAYNE. Circuit Court, the 4th Monday in

April and October. County Court, 4th Monday all other months. WHITLEY. Circuit Court, the 3d Monday in March and September. County Court, 3d Mon-

day in all other months. WOODFORD. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday in March and September. County Court, the 1st Monday in all other months, and 3d Monday in March and September.

TOBACCO. UST received, another lot of that extra fine, sweet flavored, Buena Vista Tobacco. Also, one box sun pred, a very fine article, at PIERSON'S.

Dissolution of Partnership. HE partnership hertofore existing between the un-dersigned, in the Blacksmith business, was dissolv-HENRY SAMUEL will settle up the business of the late concern, and continue the business under his own name.

HENRY SAMUEL.
RICHARD BERRY.
Frankfort, Sept. 7, 1849.—883-31 PROSPECTUS

THE AMERICAN ART-UNION FOR 1849.

OFFICERS FOR 1849. PROSPER M. WETMORE, President. George W. Austin, Treasurer. Andrew Warner, Corresponding Secretary. Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Recording Secretary. COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

George W. Austin, James H. Van Alen, Henry J. Raymond, Erastus C. Benedict, William B. Deen, Prosper M. Wetmore, Chales H. Russell, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., John P. Ridner, William J. Hoppin, Abraham M. Cozens, Marshall O. Roberts, Frederick A. Coe, Lefferts G. Coles, Robert Kelly, Andrew Warner, Benjamin H. Jarvis, John H. Austen, James W. Beekman, Philip Hone, Evert A. Duyckinck.

ady for delivery at the same time with the "Queen lary."
The "Transactions" will be published and distributed

mary."

The "Transactions" will be published and distributed at the same time with the engravings.

The Engraving for the year 1849—The plate of 'Youth's being the second picture of Mr. Cole's celebrated series of the "Vonage of Life." is in progress under the skifful burin of Mr. James Smille, who will undoubtedly make it the best large landscape engraving ever executed in this country. A small etching of this picture will accompany the volume of "Transactions" about to be published.

The Modal for the year 1849.—The subject of this media is the head of Colonel Trumbul, in continuation of the series of distinguished American artists, commenced by the representations of Allston and Stuart.

Brenze Statuettes.—A committee was appointed some time since by the General Board to inquire; that to inquire into the expediency of procuring statuettes in bronze for distribution of the next annual meeting. The London Art.—Three has always been a difficulty in this country in obtaining proper workmen, which is the principal reasons why reduced copies in bronze have not already been made of several exquisite statues, modelled by our own artists, and which seemed peculiarly adapted to this mode of treatment. This obstacle has now been removed, and there are here at present several persons lately arrived from Europe, who are hally competent to undertake this kind of work. Indeed, the small bust of an Indian, beautifully modelled by Bnowx, has been reproduced in bronze by one of these artists in a very satisfactory manner. A resolution has accordingly been passed, in accordance with the recommendation of the special committee of inquiry, that Mr. Brows he commissioned to model a statuette in bronze, twenty inchesing his produced in bronze by one of these artists in a very satisfactory manner. A resolution has accordingly been passed, in accordance with the recommendation of the special committee of inquiry, that Mr. Brows he commissioned to model a statuette in bronze, twenty inchesions and the twenty copies in bronze be cast

tice shall be given as soon as that body pass a decisive resolution in relation to it.

The list of Paintings already purchased for distribu-

tion, numbering already over one hundred, includes the following, to which additions are now being made ev The Venetian Bride,' by Louis Lang: 'Swiss Scene ' by D. Huntington; 'Jephthah's Daughter,' by W. C. nders; 'Coast Scene, near Newport, R. I.,' by D. Hungton; 'Leisure hours,' by Allen Smith, Jr.; 'The Shepd Boy,' by Fd. Raab; 'A Peep at the Catskill Moun-Four Years for Ten Dollars.

Four Years for Ten Dollars.

Four Years for Ten Dollars.

The undersigned will give the Volumes of the Knickby T. Houghty: 'Gattle', by T. H. Hinckley: View of Brisshire Co., Massachusetts, Clearing off after a September Norm, by George Inness: 'View of Brisshire Co., Massachusetts, Clearing off after a September Norm, by George Inness: 'View of Brisshire Co., Massachusetts, Clearing off after a September Norm, by George Inness: 'View of Brisshire Co., Massachusetts, Clearing off after a September Norm, by George Inness: 'View of Brisshire Co., Massachusetts, Clearing off after a September Norm, by George Inness: 'View of Brisshire Co., Massachusetts, Clearing off after a September Norm, by George Inness: 'View of Brisshire Co., Massachusetts, Clearing of Seaward, by H. G. Hall: 'Endowing Seaward, by H. G. House; 'Susquehanna Scenery from Recollection T. Doughty; 'Cattle,' by T. H. Hinckley; 'View i

IN THE NAME AND BY AUTHORITY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

\$250 REWARD!

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me, that WILLIAM & OGERS did, in defiance of the laws of God and man, in the month of September, 1848, kill and murder WILLIAM DISTICE, ESQ., of Caldwell county, who was committed to the jail of Caldwell county to a wait his trial, has since broke from said jail, and is now a figitive from justice:

NOW KNOW ALL to whom these presents shall come, that I, John J. Grittenden, Governor of the Commonwealth, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and

DESCRIPTION. The said William Rogers is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high; from 30 to 35 years of age; a little stoop-shouldered; tolerably stoutly built; weighing about 150 or 160 pounds; is disposed to avert his face when looked at; and has a complexion slightly dark.

August 28, 1-49-81-2m

JUST receved and for sale by July 24. GEORGE.

The Knickerbocker Magazine.

EDITED BY LEWIS GAYLORD CLARK.

THIS is pronounced, by the press of America and England, the best Magazine in America.' It has nearly reached its thirty-fourth volume, and in its list of upwards of a hundred contributors are to be found the names of every distinguished writer, male and female in America, with several equally prominent of Great Britain, Turkey, Sweden, &c. A new volume, contain-Britain, Turkey, Sweden, ed.: A new volume, containing a superbe eigraving, a portrait of the editor engraved by Cheney, from a painting by Elliott, was commenced on the first day of July, 1849. The following notices of the Knickerbocker are from the American and English press, and from American and British writers of distinc-

M. Wednoore, Ch., Shier, William, B. Been, Prosper John P. Kilor, William, I. Beenli, Abraham M. Corzens, Marshall O. Roberts, Frederick Abraham M. Corzens, Marshall O. Roberts, Frederick Abraham M. Corzens, Coles, Robert Kelly, Andrew Warner, Benlamis H. Jarvis, John H. Austen, James W. Beekman, Philip Hone, Evert A. Duyckinke.

Abraham M. Cozzens, Chairman, Andrew Warner, William J. Rocert Committee, A. Co., Benjamin H. Jarvis, —President in Frederick A. Co., Benjamin H. Jarvis, THE KNICKERBOCKER .- The last number of this ven

printer ever since its completion. Prints are being taken from it at the rate of fifty per day, and the distribution of them will commence about the first day of May next.

An effort will be made to deliver them as nearly as possible in the order of the receipt of subscriptions.—Those Honorary Secretaries, therefore, who transmitted the earliest remittances may expect to be first supplied. The Outline Illustrations of Rip Van Winkle will be received for delivery at the event for de BOCKER is a work which requires no puffing; and I shall always feel that I am conferring a favor on those to whom I recommend it."

The London Examiner.—'This very clever Mazazine

Enterprizing, active Agents are wanted in every town and city in the United States, to procure subscribers for the Knickerbocker. To competent, active persons, with atisfactory references, the most liberal terms will be

Great Inducement to Subscribe for the Knick-erbocker.

Four Years for Ten Dollars. The undersigned will give the Volumes of the Knick-rbocker for the years 1847, '48, '49, and '50, to all per-ons who will remit to him ten dollars, in funds current

NOW KNOW ALL to whom these presents shall come.

NOW KNOW ALL to whom these presents shall come.
that I. John J. Crittender, Governor of the Commonwealth, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and F.fty Dollars for the apprehension of the said William Rogers, and the delivery of him to the Jailer of Caldwell county, within one year from this date.

In testimony whereof, I have hereto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed, this 27th August, 1849.

J. J. CRITTENDEN.

Causand:

Causand:

On the unusual interest the students of the national interest the students of the

be added.

Such selections will be made from the Diary, and from the private papers, as may be considered most likely to promote a better acquaintance with the times in which Mr. Adams lived and acted than is yet possessed, even after all the valuable contributions which have already been furnished from other quarters. On the whole, the publishers confidently believe that there is no work relating to the revolutionary history of the United States, and indeed of the times in which Mr. Adams lived, that surpasses in historical and political value the volumes surpasses in historical and political value the volumes now offered to the patronage of the American people. And they strongly hope that they shall find themselves so well sustained in this great enterprise as to be en-couraged to go on and perfect the other and latter part

of it, the Life and Works of the no less distinguished of it, the Life and Works of the no less distinguishes son, John Quincy Adams.

The works will be brought out from time to time, commencing during the autumn of 1849, and completed within a reasonable period, consistently with proper attention to the high character designed to be given to

Works upon Government.
Political papers, including Controversial Publications of the Revolution. Messages and Public Papers.

Private Letters on Public Subjects, 1774, to 1801.
Private Letters from 1756 to 1826.
Life, by John Quincy Adams, continued by the

8. Original unpublished Letters of Franklin, Jay, Jefof original unpublished Letters of Frankin, Jay, Jefferson, the Lees, Laurens, Gerry, Dana, Izard, and other emment Patriots of the Revolution.

The work will be beautifully printed, in ten volumes, a the octavo form, each volume containing from 500 to 80 pages, and put up in cloth, at the price of \$2 25 a purpose.

of pages, and page of the following of the colume.

A limited number of copies will be struck off on large paper, and put up in the same style of binding, price \$3 is volume.

Subscriptions and orders are respectfully solicited by the proprietors.

LITTLE & BROWN,

112 Washington street, Boston.

FITS: FITS!!

THE ONLY REMEDY :--- HART'S VEGETA-BLE EXTRACT,
Is an invaluable remedy for Epileptic Fits, or
Falling Sickness, Convalsions, Spasms, &c.

T is well known, that from time immemorial, Physithe name of humanity, no longer let it be said that El

HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT, or sixteen years, has been tested by many perso ave suffered with this dreadful disease, and ir ase where it has had a fair trial, has effected a ent cure. Col. Denslow, of Yonkers, New York, states that his aughter has been afflicted with Fits for more than nine cars, and has been cured by the use of the Vegetable

xtract.
Mrs. J. Bradley, 115, Orchard street, New York, states Mrs. J. Bradley, 115, Orchard street, New York, states that she has been subject to fits for many years, and has been restored to perfect health (after every other means had failed) by the use of the Vegetable Extract.

Dr. Charles A. Brown, of Dover, Russell county, Alabama, who is one of the best Physicians in the State, says that he has been much benefitted by the use of the Vegetable Extract, and that he unhesitatingly prescribes it in every case of Epilepsy which comes under his knowledge.

the very case of Epiceps, the showledge.

Curtis G. Mayberry, Ksq., formerly Post Master at Lime Mills, Crawford co., Pa., now living in Eric co., Pa., states that for many years past he has been sorely afflict ed with Fits, and he is now happy to state that by a persevering use of Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract for a few months, has restored him to sound health, being entirely freed from that worst of all diseases.

FITS OF 27 YEARS AND SIX MONTHS CURED BY THE USE OF THIS TRULY WONDER.

FUL MEDICINE!

Read the following remarkable case of the son of Wm. Skrork. Esq., of Philadelphia, afflicted with Epileptic Fits 27 years and 6 months. After traveling through England, Scotlend, Germany and France, consulting the most eminent Physicians, and expending for Medicine, medical treatment and advice, three thousaed dollars, returned with his son to this country in November last, without receiving any benefit whatever, and was cured by using

HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT. By using

HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT.

Mr. Ws. Secong's Letter to Doctors I vans and Hart.
I have spent over three thousand dollars for Medicine and Medical attendance. I was advised to take a tour sulted the most eminent Physicians there in respect to sulted the most eminent Physicians there in respect to sulted the most eminent Physicians, and the most I received was those the physicians, and the most I received was the physicians, and the most I received was the most in which was so and positively incurable. I accordingly left England, and traveller through Scotland, Germany and France, and positively incurable. I accordingly left England, and traveller through Scotland, Germany and France, and returned home in the month of November last, with my son as hopeless, and positively incurable. I accordingly left England, and traveller through Scotland, Germany and France, and returned home of the New York papers, and concluded to try Hart's Vegetable Extract, seeing your statements and certificates of so many cures, some of twenty and thirty year's standing, and can assure you I am not sorry field so, as by the use of Hart's Vegetable Extract, seeing your statements and certificates of so many cures, some of twenty and thirty year's standing, and can assure you I am not sorry field so, as by the use of Hart's Vegetable Extract, seeing your statements and certificates of so many cures, some of twenty and thirty year's standing, and can assure you I am not sorry field so, as for sone as to unfin him for business, is entirely restored, with the prospect now before him. I have a some propers and in the prospect now England the propers and concluded to try heart of the propers and concluded to try Mr. WM. SECORE'S Letter to Doctors Ivans and Hart .-

OVER FIVE HUNDRED CERTIFICATES.

Have been received during the past year, in testimony of the beneficial results produced by the use of Poctoi Hart's Vegetable Extract, prepared by S. Hart, M. D. THOMAS & MILES, Agents, THOMAS & MILES, Agents,
147, Main, between 3d and 4th streets—169, Main, between 4th and 5th streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

THOMAS & MILES, Wholesale and Retail Agents for the South and West, for the sale of DR. HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT, for the cure of Epilepsy, to whom all communications in reference to Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extaact, must be addressed, post paid.

To the Farmers and Drovers of Kentucky. ONE year has now nearly elapsed since we first laid the foundation of our business in the State of Kentucky, and in approaching another season's operations, we cannot refrain from expressing our gratitude and thanks for past patronage, and hoping that such may be continued to us.

IF FOR SALE AT THE COMMONWEALTH OFFICE, the

thanks for past patronage, and hoping that such may be continued to us.

We have made considerable improvements in our establishment, and will be prepared to execute twice as much work as last year, with much great r facility. We are about erecting a new Scalding Staughter House, and enlarging our Singring Bed to twice its original size, so we compute we shall now be enabled to slaughter with facility from 700 to 1,000 Hogs daily.

We have added considerably to our Hog Pens: all have been re-floored and put in a thorough state of repair.

Our Commission Pork Packing Business will be continued as usual; and our drover friends will at all times find us most anxious to facilitate their views, and execure to the utmost of our ability, any business extended to our care.

In our last season's operations we had much to tend against in the shape of opposi fon, prejudice, by malicious reports. &c. These obstacles have litriumphantly surmounted. Kentucky Farmers Drovers have had an opportunity of proving that business is conducted with liberality and fairness, think they are satisfied, and can assure them if be our aim to render them more and more so each receive were.

ear.
ould call the attention of those barmers resi ding within range of our wagons, to our advertisement for Straw, in this paper.

MILWARD & OLDERSHAW.

Covington, Ky.. June 19, 18, 9—87, -6m

Pierson's Confectionery.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of returning his thanks to the citizens of Frankfort and the public generally, for the liberal pationage extended to him for the last few months, and promises, if strict attention to business and good articles will ensure their custom, he will be found trying to deserve it.

Le would also inform the Public, that he has obtain services of Mr. BECK, a first rate Confection from New Orleans, and is now prepared to furn

PARTIES AND WEDDINGS, il. with all the delicacies required on party His ICE CREAM SALOON is still open for stons. His It-States and Severy attention required with the paid to the Ladies and Gentlemen who may home with a call.

T. P. PIERSON.

FINE CIGARS.—Just received from Baltimore, nother lot of those fine Plantation, Grenederos, Regalia another lot of those fine Plantation, Grenederos, Regali and Star Principe Cigars. A very fine article at PIERSON'S CONFECTIONERY.

Price's Patent Texas Tonic.

Price's Patent Texas Tonic.

A NOTARIAL seal and certificate accompanying each bottle of 100 average doses, with directions for its use, at \$5 per bottle.—Dyspepsin.—One ounce gratis, to convince that 4 bottles will cure the worst case!—Chill and Fever—One ounce will generally cure, the first dose, without repeating the secondtime!—A Storm of Chronic Headache or Asthma relieved in 5 to 10 minutes!—For Abortion and Monthly Complaints of Women, unequalled!—Bowel Complaints of with 3 doses!—Constipation of the Bowels cured or soothingly relieved.

See the surpassing testimony accompanying the Medicine for sale. If true is five cents per dose high for such an article.

PROPRIETOR.

EXTRACTS FROM CERTIFICATES. DYSPEPTIC CASES.

J. R. Skiles, Bowlinggreen, Ky., One Bottle Sin: I am in Louisville, the object of surprise to my intimate friends, not less to myself; a long period of ill health, well known to them, and my sudden restoration, strikes them forcibly. Tell the proprietor if he makes me agent for the State of Kentucky, I can be of advantage to him. I am, &c.,

JAS. RUMSEY SKILES

Isaiah D. Fuller, Esq., Merchant, N. O. Sir: After having labored fifteen years under an affection of the liver, constipation of the bowels, indigestion, and general debility, from the extraordinary relief I have experienced, I teel constrained to recommend your Texas Tonic to the public. I know of no language—the medicine will speak its own praise.

1. D. FULLER.

Bishop Andrew, of the M. E. Church. I have frequently used Price's Patent Texas Tonic, and believe it to be a valuable medicine. I found it to act finely on the bowels, and, I think, on the liver also.

J. O. ANDREW.

H. R. W. Hill, Esq., of the house of Dick & Hill, N. O.

Since I used your Tonic I have been entirely free from sick headache. I have known a half wine-glass full to cure a chill. Prepare me a demijohn for my plantation.

H. R. W. HILL.

Thomas Eakins. Esq., N. O. Sir: A negro woman of mine took a violent chill. I gave her one spoonfull; she was well the next day, and so remains:—I have used your Texas Tonic in my family. We think very highly of it.

THOMAS EAKINS.

Sir: At the suggestion of the Hon, D. H. Lewis, who uses your Texas Tonic, being attacked with a violent cold and predisposition to Rheumatism the first time in my life, I commenced the use of your Tonic, which entirely relieved me of both. I have no hesitation in

President Bascomb, Transvivania University I state with pleasure that your Texas Tonic has been used in my family with decidedly fine effect.

H. B. BASCOM.

From Ex-Governor Runnels, of Mississippi. Galveston, December 29, 1846.

John Price, Esq:—Sir Having used mysell, and in my family, several bottles of "Price Patent Texas Ton ic," and having experienced much benefit from it, I take pleasure in recommending it to the public as a valuable family medicine.

Respectfully,

H. G. RUNNELS.

Your Texas Tonic is the most agreeable medicine I have ever used to relieve the bowels, promoting their peristaltic motion. I have tried it in cases of Ague and Fever with success. The happy combination of ingredients forming the Tonic will always insure its success.

WM. B. KEENE.

Transylvania Place, La., March 31, 1846.

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early.

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LEONARD SCOTT, & CO.,
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March 13 1848.—857

Will be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder, on Thursday, the 18th day of October, 1849, at the late residence of Moses Thomas, dec'd., in Scott county, two miles east of Georgetown, the entire estate, both real and personal, of said decedent, consisting of short.

One of the very best Farms in Scott county, upon which is a good two story frame dwelling and all other necessary buildings in the yard, with a good barn, stables, corn houses, &c. The farm has an abundance of never failing spring and stock water; also, a good supply of timber and fuel. The personal property consists of 12 LIKELY NEGROES, Men. Women, Boys and Girls; one wan a good Carpenter. Shoemaker, &c. all the one man a good Carpenter, Shoemaker, &c : all the stock of HORSES & CATTLE; Two Yoke Oxen, One

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Also—the Crop on the Farm. consisting of Corn in the Shock, Hemp in the Stack, Wheat, Olts, Farming Uteusils, Household and Kirchen Furniture, &c., &c.

The Terms of Sale for the Land, will be divided into six equal payments, the one-sixth part to be paid at the time of sale, the balance in five equal annual payments thereafter, without interest, the purchaser giving bonds with approved security, with a lieu upon the land.

For the personal property a credit of twelve months ill be given on all sums of \$10 and upwards, under

[ch. Geo. Her.]

J. Van Arsdale, Is now receiving and opening, at the old stand lately occupied by J. L. MOORE, No. 14, Main St., a large and well selected Stock of

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Dr. Wm. M. Gwin, Washington City.

From Dr. Wm. B. Keene.

Brother laborer in the cause of Humanity:

Dear Sir:—It is with no small degree of pleasure that I am enabled to announce to you the complete triumph of your invaluable medicine, in cases of Epilepsy. I have prescribed it in four instances in this vicinity, and it has been highly successful in all. Three of the patients, I trust, have been radically cured. The fourth one is rappidly improving and will, I think, without doubt recover. I am not in the habit of prescribing or recommending Patent Medicines, but when I see an article which promises so much for the relief of suffering humanity, I feel it my duty to recommend it; and I have no hesitation in saying, that as soon as the Faculty are fully acquainted with the real merit of your medicine, they will close their eyes against prejudice and lend you a helping hand. I subscribe myself, yours. sincerely, (Signed)

To Dr. S. Hart. New York.

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Don't fail to give him a call.

Frankfort, April 17, 1849.—86216